Newport Mercury.

HOPE

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and houshold departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James McLeish, President; Alex. McClellan, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., Albert C. Chadbourne, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Hall, Keeper of Records and Seals; meet every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain ——————; Charles H Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Worthy of Special Mention.

Thursday afternoon while Mr. John Sullivan was driving a cab down Touro street from Bellevue avenue the horse began to kick and show signs of becoming unmanageable. Seated in the carriage were several persons who had been enjoying a drive. The dashboard was broken and in order to prevent a serious accident and probably loss of life, Mr. Sullivan ran the team into the building on the corner of Touro and High streets, for he realized that if the horse should tear down Touro street, a terrible accident might occur. The occupants of the carriage speak in the highest terms of the driver, Mr. Sullivan, and his skill and wonderful thought in being willing and ready to sacrifice, even if it must be, his horse and carriage, in order to save them from serious if not fatal injury, and at the same time having no thought of himself. No one was injured and the damage was slight to what it otherwise might have been.

The Wrong Box.

Wednesday evening the people on the Point were much excited when box 12, corner of Poplar and Third streets, was sounded for an alarm of fire, and in a very few minutes Poplar street was black with people and bicyclists. By this time the recall sounded and the excitement was soon abated. It seems that Officer Eslecck found a drunken peddler in the vicinity of Fourth street and when attempting to arrest him found that he had no easy task and called on a young boy to assist him, handing him his keys and asking him to call up the police patrol. The fire alarm and police boxes are on the same pole and the boy, in his excitement, pulled the wrong box. No harm was done and the Point was made lively for a time.

Narrow Escape.

Mr. D. L. Barker, a contractor, of Providence, while at work on Wednesday, on Mr. F. W. Andrew's estate, at Coddington Cove, had a narrow escape. He went down an old well to inspect it, having been informed of its dangerous condition. No sooner had he touched the bottom than the stones forming the wall began to roll down, and the wall collapsed and fell in around Mr. Barker. Fortunately, an iron pipe was suspended in the well, and grasping this he climbed up as fast as he could. He was assisted out with a sore head and torn clothes and is not as well off as before he made his exploit.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Abby Shea took place from the residence of her son, Mr. M. F. Shea, on Tilden avenue, Monday morning and a requiem mass was sung at St. Joseph's Church by Rev. Father Deedy. The funeral was largely attended and the interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Professor Fairman Rogers, formerly one of our well-known summer residents, and a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him, died in Vienna on Thursday, after a brief illness, in his sixty-seventh year.

Miss Grace Glass, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brierley, on Spring street.

Automobile Races.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. Peckham, the manager of the Newport branch of the Locomobile Company, of America, have paid a visit to Aquidneck Park, Portsmouth, inspecting the grounds, and it is decided to have a series of races for motor vehicles of every kind on September 6.

A race between Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Bostwick will be a feature looked for. Mr. Bostwick's locomobile was built in Paris, and he has expressed a desire to meet Mr. Vanderbilt and his racing vehicle. The races will be in charge of Mr. Peckham.

Handsome cups have been offered by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the Locomobile Company of America, and the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company.

Applications from all parts of the country for information have been received. The classes have been divided as follows:

Gasoline three-wheeled tricycles.
Gasoline four wheelers.
Electric four wheelers.
Steam four wheelers.

The races will start promptly at 2 p. m.

Hon. Thomas Coggeshall.

The funeral of the late Hon. Thomas Coggeshall took place from the Channing Memorial Church on Sunday afternoon last, and was very largely attended. The gathering consisted of young and old, both men and women, who had come to pay their last tribute of respect to one they had learned years ago to love and honor. The services, which were impressive, were conducted by Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., pastor of the church.

The choir of the church, consisting of Messrs. J. S. Peckham and T. M. Seabury, Jr., and Misses Mae Titus and Sadie Bailey, sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" and several favorite hymns of the deceased were also sung by the congregation.

The ushers at the church were John Spooner and William R. Harvey. The floral offerings were beautiful. There were no honorary bearers and the interment was in the Island Cemetery.

Incendiarism.

Last week one evening a fire at the Breakwater, the new summer home of ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, near Bailey's Beach and on Ledge road, was reported. The damage amounted to about $400. During the week several attempts were made to start a fire and destroy the property, but proved unsuccessful, being discovered before any damage was done. The matter is in the hands of the police and they are at work on the case.

The funeral of the late Henry D. DeBlois, Jr., was solemnized from his late residence, the DeBlois farm, on West Main road, Middletown, on Sunday last, and was very largely attended—in fact, was the most largely attended funeral ever held on the island. The services, which were of the Episcopal faith, were conducted by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, and Rev. E. J. Dennen, assistant rector. The bearers were Messrs. Henry I. Chase, James R. Chase, Dennis J. Murphy and Patrick J. Murphy. The interment was in the Island Cemetery, in this city.

The members of George H. Brown Corps, of Providence, were entertained in this city on Monday by Charles E. Lawton Women's Relief Corps, No. 3. A dinner was served to the visitors in Charles E. Lawton Post Hall, and the beach and other places of interest were afterward visited.

The Misses Ida and Etta Delaney, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Delaney, of Providence, have been spending a few days in this city, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Weaver, on Third street.

Captain Reilley, who died in China, while in command of Battery F, of the Fifth United States Artillery, was very popular in this city, where he was formerly stationed at Fort Adams.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mae Estelle Titus to Mr. Horace B. Hanson, of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th.

Major Willis Wittich, Twenty-first United States Infantry, is ordered to leave San Francisco for Fort Adams and report to the commanding officer for treatment in the post hospital.

Mrs. John Gilpin has as her guests Mrs. J. J. McMorrow and her sister Miss Alice McVey, of Boston.

Mrs. Edward W. Young and Miss Mylie W. Frank are on a visit to Cottage City.

Thursday brought the largest number of excursionists of the season from Boston, 782.

Newport Society.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs' Dinner Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's "Harvest Festival Dance."

Wednesday, August 22d, was a day long to be remembered by the society people of Newport. In the early part of the evening Mrs. Herman Oelrichs gave a dinner, at which one hundred and twelve guests were present. Berger's Gypsy Hungarian band and an orchestra from Boston rendered a delightful programme of music. After a few hours spent at Mrs. Oelrichs' the guests went to the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's, "Crossways," where there was a large gathering of both old and young. It was a "Harvest Festival Dance," and was the most successful and enjoyable event ever given in Newport. The grounds were beautifully and elaborately decorated, to say nothing of interior decorations, which were novel, unique and magnificent.

Supper was served in the dining room, after which the rooms were cleared for dancing, and was extended through the drawing room, hall way and dining room. Mr. Harry Lehr and Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., were the leaders of the cotillion. Mr. Lehr also posed as the general master of ceremonies. It was an early hour when the guests departed for their homes.

A very novel feature was the peasant dances, which composed two quadrilles, and were under the patronage of Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

A Runaway.

A lively runaway took place on Long wharf Tuesday evening. Two pair of horses were on the wharf for several hours in charge of two men. About six o'clock one man was holding the horses and when the whistle blew became frightened and one pair broke away. The first damage done was a broken window at Cornelius Sullivan's saloon. Dashing up for Thames street Romeo E. Gladding's delivery wagon was wrecked, Wagoner & Schwartz's junk wagon was overturned and Benjamin Miller's low gear was the next victim. The horse was at this point thrown and brought to a sudden stop.

The victoria was a wreck. The turnout belonged to C. Van Vredesburg, of New York, who had been spending some time at Narragansett Pier. The horses had been sent across the ferry to be shipped to New York.

Those who are interested in the laws recently passed for the further "Protection of Birds," in the State of Rhode Island, can obtain free of charge, on a large placard, a summary or digest of the laws at Mr. A. O'D. Taylor's office on Bellevue avenue. Mr. Taylor is the Bird Commissioner for the County of Newport, so that all the localities where game is procured in Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton, New Shoreham, Jamestown and Little Compton fall under his jurisdiction. The placards will be very useful to all gamers and dealers. At present the only game birds that can be legally shot are peep, plover, snipe, sandpiper, sanderling, yellow legs, curlew and rails. These birds may be killed up to 15th December next, and then not till next 15th of July.

We had a call a day or two since from Mr. Clark Shove, one of the oldest citizens of Fall River. Mr. Shove has been coming to Newport every year for 64 years, not having missed a season during that long period. He is now in his 80th year, but looks like a man of 60. He is the oldest manufacturer of the Border City now living, and is the only person now living who rode on the first train of cars that ever went out of Fall River. He has witnessed wonderful changes and great growth in the city of his birth, which had at that time not even attained to the dignity of a country village. Now it boasts a population of one hundred thousand!

On Thursday night of last week the poor boxes in St. Mary's Church were pried open and the money taken from them. The amount taken is not known, but the damage to the boxes will be the chief loss.

Funeral services for the late Miss Adelaide Marchington, who died in Pawtucket on Thursday last, were held Sunday at her residence. The body was brought to Newport for interment.

The funeral of Mrs. Henry W. Vernon was solemnized on Saturday afternoon last from her late residence on Martin street, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, of Trinity Church, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Topham, of this city, are enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Sharon, Mass.

A large tract of land is reported to have been purchased in Middletown by Mr. Herman Oelrichs.

Mr. George Taber, of New York, is visiting in this city.

City Council.

City Hall Contracts--Highway Department's Extra Appropriation Hung Up.

Tuesday evening a special meeting of the City Council was held. All the members were present except Councilman Howard, Mayor Boyle presiding in the board of aldermen and President Koehne in the common council.

A communication from the mayor, stating the object of the meeting, was read. The city hall commission reported the following bids for grading the grounds of the city hall:

Jeremiah P. Sullivan, $485; E. S. Hughes, $538; Alexander Booth, $547; James Corrigan, $595; M. Butler & Son, $623; and for laying granolithic walks and curbing as follows: Alexander Booth, $1,053; Morgan Brothers, $1,117; Newport Asphalt Company, $1,445; Taylor, Carr & Andrews, $1,450. They also received a bid from Alexander Booth for a granite curbing and granolithic walks, for $918. The commission recommended that the bid of Jeremiah P. Sullivan for grading and draining, at $485, and the bid of Alexander Booth for granolithic walks and curbing, at $1,053, be accepted.

A resolution was passed authorizing the commission to contract with Jeremiah P. Sullivan for grading and draining the grounds at $485. Mr. Shanteler of the commission moved to substitute for Alexander Booth's bid at $1,053 his bid of $918 for granolithic walks and granite curbing. This amendment prevailed and the commission was authorized to make a contract with Mr. Booth at the smaller price.

The street commissioner reported that the funds of the department were so reduced that no new work could be done after this month had expired. The expenditures had been as follows:

Steam roller,	$2,895
Two watering carts,	670
Gates stone crusher,	1,235
One horse,	177
Removing and Setting Crusher,	8,702
Van Zandt Avenue bridge,	2,889
	$11,578

The condition of the department was as follows: Balance available, $19,226; of the year, $30,812, as follows:
Estimated amount required for balance:

Wharf, stable and teamsters,	$4,000
Cleaning Thames street,	1,650
Cleaning streets,	5,700
Cleaning catch basins,	1,162
Quarry,	4,910
Watering streets,	5,200
Cleaning sewers,	1,297
	$23,919
Finishing Friendship street,	3,732
Finishing Van Zandt avenue,	3,161
	$30,812

It was recommended that the department be reimbursed for the above work, so that regular work can be continued. The report was received. Accompanying this was a resolution making an appropriation for the streets and highways of $11,578, which was added to the streets and highways' appropriation. It passed, without discussion, the board of aldermen. In the lower branch Councilman Stevens moved that it be referred to the finance committee, and it was so referred.

Councilman Murphy presented a resolution for granolitic sidewalks on the north side of Hammond street and the south side of Dean avenue. Mr. Stevens moved to amend by saying: "After the sidewalks already ordered have been laid." The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed, but the board of aldermen had adjourned before it reached that body.

The attention was called to the need of a new safe for the city treasurer, to accommodate the books and vouchers. Referred to the committee on city property.

A petition was received from Mr. Theophilus Topham, presenting to the city a deed of Wesley street and asking that it be accepted and improved as a public highway. Referred to the committee on streets and highways, with power to accept when the deed is approved by the city solicitor.

The following petitions for granolithic sidewalks were received and referred to the committee on streets and highways: From Arthur B. Munford and others, on the westerly side of School street, between Church and Mary: Louis J. Deady and others, on the easterly side of Broadway, between Bull street and Mann avenue, William Wahlgren and others, on the southerly side of William street; S. S. Thompson, on Equality Park place, between Broadway and West Broadway.

A petition from Annie Bardick, owning property on Pope street, stated that her front door had had wooden steps for over fifty years; that they were removed when the new sidewalk was laid and that she was not allowed to have them put back, under the ordinance forbidding obstructions on the sidewalks. She had been obliged to close her front entrance and was put to an expense of about $50, which she could not afford. She asked the city to reimburse the same. Referred to the finance committee.

Henry Clews, George Henry Warren and Stuyvesant Fish petitioned that sufficient fire hydrants be placed on Ocean and Carroll avenues to protect the large amount of taxable property in the vicinity. Referred to committee on fire department.

In the board of aldermen Alderman Haire called the attention of the committee on streets and highways to the condition of the manhole of the sewer in Frank street. Mr. Shepley said the matter would receive attention.

Mr. Shanteler said the special committee appointed to inspect the alleged nuisances had visited six, but was not ready to make a full report.

The matter of the nuisance on Clarke street was referred to and action will probably be taken at the next meeting.

Bicycle Accidents.

On Saturday evening last Mrs. Susan M. Marshall came riding down Washington square at a rapid gait, and on turning the corner to go up Thames street struck a horse and was knocked from her wheel. She was picked up by Officer Schneider and taken in the ambulance to the hospital. On Sunday she was able to go to her home, her injuries not being of a serious nature.

Sunday morning, about 11:30, Miss Katie L. Killian came along Thames street and when near Touro street she met a wagon. She seemed to lose control of both herself and wheel, and turned in the direction of the carriage, being thrown directly under the wheels. The carriage passed over her and when taken up by Officer W. H. Wilcox and the driver of the wagon it was feared that her injuries were of a very serious nature, blood flowing from her nose, mouth and several cuts, which she had sustained. She was taken to the Newport Hospital in a cab. She soon recovered consciousness and it was found that her injuries were not as serious as at first supposed. Her bicycle was badly smashed.

Two Little Vagrants.

A good-sized audience gathered at the Opera House on Monday evening last to witness the well-known drama, "Two Little Vagrants." The play is full of interest, which is maintained from start to finish. The company was well suited to their different characters. The principle interest centers in the little vagrants, Fan-Fan and Claude. Miss Neva Harrison took the part of Fan-Fan and made a capital boy, winning the sympathy of the audience from her first appearance, and received much applause. Miss Lottie Briscoe, as Claude, was also very good, and received her share of praise. Mr. De La Barre, as Leo Renard, and Miss Anna Bodden, as Zephyrine, the arch conspirators, were excellent and were well supported.

Robinson--Lawton.

Mrs. Ida Frost Robinson and Mr. Thomas Albert Lawton were quietly united in marriage at St. George's church at noon, on Thursday, Rev. Charles G. Gilliat, rector of the church, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by the immediate relatives of the contracting parties and a few personal acquaintances.

Aquidneck Grange held their regular meeting at the town hall, Middletown, Thursday evening. The lecture hour was open to the public and a "Milk Maid's Chorus" was given, milk recitations, etc., which afforded much enjoyment for those who were fortunate enough to attend. Over one hundred were present. Dancing followed and a collation was served.

The Charleston Messenger is the title of a popular march composed by Herman P. Hurlong, of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Hurlong is the musical director of the Jenkens' Orphan Concert Co., which has been giving such interesting entertainments in this city and Jamestown for the past week.

Mr. C. U. Collin, agent of the Wickford line, who has been ill for some weeks is now so far recovered as to be out. He has gone to Block Island for a few days for change of climate. During his sickness his place has been filled by Mr. Congdon of Wickford.

Wednesday Admiral Farquhar concluded his inspection of gunboat Scorpion and was thoroughly satisfied with her in every particular. She is ready for any duty and is a credit to the service.

Mrs. James Hodgson, Miss Edith S., and Master Robert H. Hodgson, who have been spending a portion of the summer with relatives in this city, left for their home in Montgomery, Alabama, Thursday night.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Providence, is guest of Mrs. Robert Babcock, on Broadway.

The Sunday School of the First Presbyterian Church had their annual picnic at Wickford Thursday. A large number went.

Mr. William J. Underwood is at Bethlehem, N. H., for a few weeks.

Capt. A. S. Chase.

Capt. Alfred S. Chase died in South Portsmouth on Wednesday night, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was formerly one of the best known sea captains sailing from our port and was one of the few survivors of the Newport Marine Society, and a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., which society will conduct the funeral at his late residence in South Portsmouth today.

Fears are entertained in Fall River for the safety of Rev. Herbert L. Roots, formerly in charge of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Mission in Globe Village. Mr. Roots left some time ago, as a missionary, for Kan Kow, China, and many of his friends have feelings that he has been murdered, as no word has been received from him for many months. He was a graduate of Harvard, twenty-eight years of age and very popular.

Tuesday President John H. Washburn, Director A. A. Brigham and Grandmaster J. A. Tillinghast, of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, passed through Newport, en route to the Newport County Pomona Grange meeting, to be held at Little Compton, and made examinations of Mr. J. E. Kline's chicken ranch and also inspected Mr. Herman F. Peckham's milk farm, on Sachuest Point.

Dr. M. H. Sullivan, a graduate of the Newport Rogers High School and also of the Harvard Medical School, has secured a situation on the staff of the Carney Hospital, Boston.

Mr. Maurice Curley, of this city, and Miss Nellie Miller, of New York, have announced their engagement.

Mr. Isaac Levy is able to be out after a long illness.

Middletown.

COURT OF PROBATE.--The Court of Probate held its regular monthly session on Monday and took action on the following-named estates:

Estate of John Ashhurst, Jr., Petition of Sarah Wayne Ashhurst et al. Executors to have filed and recorded an exemplified copy of his will granted. Petitions being represented by William P. Sheffield, Sr., as attorney.

Estate of Herbert Barker. On the petition of Myrtle A. Gifford and others, Cornelia A. Barker was appointed administratrix and required to give bond in the sum of $2,000, with Clark Henry Congdon and Frank T. Peckham as sureties. On this estate Dennis J. Murphy, Josiah C. Gifford and William S. Coggeshall were appointed appraisers.

Estate of Warren Mowry Brownell. Petition of Harriet E. Brownell, his administratrix, for authority to deposit in the Savings Bank of Newport, the shares of two of the distributees of said estate who are minors, granted, and her first and final account referred to the third Monday in September, with an order of notice.

Estate of Henry D. DeBlois, Jr. On the petition of his widow, Sarah H. DeBlois, she was appointed custodian and authorized to dispose of any property liable to waste, and her petition to be appointed administratrix was referred to the third Monday of September and notice ordered thereon.

IN TOWN COUNCIL.--The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury:

For the relief of the poor,	$41.50
For bounty due for killing minks, skunks, etc.,	11.50
For repairs on the highways of Road District No. 2,	226.70

The collector of taxes was directed to give bond in the sum of $10,000, with Joseph Coggeshall and Charles Peckham as sureties.

DEATH OF HENRY D. DEBLOIS, JR. —The funeral of Henry D. DeBlois, Jr. which took place from his residence on the West Main Road on Sunday last brought together a concourse of people of unusual number for this town, there being representatives from nearly every locality. The religious services were conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Stone and Dennen, of Trinity Church, Newport. Mr. DeBlois, though not a native of Middletown, had been a resident for upwards of twenty years. He went from the bank to the farm, and entered upon his new vocation with a zeal, earnestness and enthusiasm which never abated and which he continued up to the day of his seemingly untimely death. He was always in quest of new ideas, mingled freely with his fellow-townsmen, showed an interest in their welfare and thus became generally known to them all. He was a man of unceasing activity and his indomitable will gave way to no obstacle, however insuperable it might appear to others. He had faith in his calling as a worthy one and confidence in himself that he should succeed in its pursuit. In this respect he gave a valuable object lesson to many of the native men of the town, who had been brought up as farmers, and who had come to look upon their birthright as something of little esteem if not actual scorn. To the most casual observer it is quite apparent that a large proportion of the descendants of the present farmers of Rhode Island will pursue other callings and that most of the young men of the rising generation will reverse the act of Mr. DeBlois, leave the farm and go for the bank, the store or for some other occupation in the city, notwithstanding much is said and written by men of wisdom and discernment, deprecating this tendency. We believe, however, that the example of our deceased fellow-citizen will not be wholly lost, and we truly regret that his useful and laborious life should have been cut off so early, in the prime of his powers, and he so suddenly called away.

LANDING A MAN FISH.

Half a dozen men were talking trout in one of the up town hotels after a shad supper the other night. One of the party told of a three pound fish that he landed with a five ounce rod last summer, and another of a seven pound blackfish caught with a similar rod by a well known newspaper man off the Great Kills, Staten Island, last summer. He was fishing for snappers (bluefish fry) and, hooking a blackfish in shallow water, near an old sunken wreck that lies there, fought it for over an hour and landed it. So the fish stories, true and otherwise, went on. Finally one of the party, a gunner, said, with a laugh:

"To hear you fellows talk one would think a six ounce trout pole and single leader would land a shark. Now, dust shot will not kill an eagle, though it may blind him, and I am a little skeptical about these fish stories."

The best fisherman of the party replied:

"Well, you are a pretty good swimmer. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll bet you a suit of clothes that if you will play the fish, with an ordinary trout line attached to a swivel between your shoulders, I, with a six ounce pole, will land you and bring you to bag."

The bet was accepted, and a few days later the contest came off in one of the swimming baths of New York city.

A piece of ribbon was passed in a loop over each shoulder of the man fish and fastened between the shoulders to a fair sized swivel, to which was attached a 37 strand English woven silk line, which was reeled on an ordinary 5½ ounce trout rod. The fisherman stood on the diving platform, rod in hand, with the line rather slack, and the fish stood half way down the bath. The fish was to take a header, and this was to constitute the strike of the fish. The victory was to be decided by the swimmer reaching the end of the bath or the fisherman towing him within reach of the landing net twice out of three tries.

The signal given, in dived the fish, and the fisherman gave him all the line he wanted until his head appeared, and then put on a little strain, which turned the swimmer slightly sidewise. The fish, not perceiving this for a second, struck out strongly for the end of the bath, but the strain, slight as it was, turned him more and more around, and, turning his head to look, he lost ground for a breath and was hauled over on his back. For an unincumbered swimmer to turn on to his chest from his back is very easy, but with that pull between the shoulders it is a very difficult matter. As a finger under the chin will hold a swimmer up when learning, so that touch of a finger on the line towed the swimmer half way down the bath before he could get the line slack and turn again. By that time he was nearly out of breath, and still the trifling strain held him just enough to impede him without stopping him.

Slowly and steadily he moved ahead, combating the side strain this time by increased exertion of the left arm, and seemed in a fair way of making the goal, when, zip, the point of the rod swung over, and, aided by the strong sweep of the left arm, the strain caught the fish as if the butt had been given, and round he came again on his chest. A mad plunge to break the line resulted only in a loss of ten feet of line, but the swimmer secured his turn and again set his face for the end. Moving the point of the rod to the left, to the right, raising it, sinking it, catching the man fish wherever he showed a weak spot, the wily angler played him right across the open space, and within ten feet of the end, and then, gauging the moment, he gave him the butt, and snap went the line, and the fish struck home. One leg of the three for the fish. Time, 7½ minutes.

The fish had a good rub down, a hot lemonade and a rest of half an hour, and then a fresh start was made. This time the angler was more at home. Carefully handling the fish, he caught him rising from the header and promptly turned him on his back in a way that surprised him, and as the fish plunged to the bottom to try to break the line again (this being the equivalent of sparring for wind), another round turn brought him to within 12 feet of the fisherman, and, struggle as he might, he could not get away. Plunge after plunge was of no avail and only prevented further reeling in, until finally a lucky turn brought the fish over, and he was promptly reeled in before he could get on his chest again. Time, 4 minutes. Leg and leg.

Another rest was taken, and now the fisherman wanted to back himself at five to one for the last leg, but not even the fish seemed inclined to take him. This time the fish dressed himself and rested an hour, walking around, and before going in taking a strong, rough rub. This time a curious thing occurred. As he dived in his foot slipped, and he struck the water sidewise. The angler had him on his back under the water the next moment, and if he had persisted in reeling him up would possibly have drowned him, so helpless was the fish. Amid laughter he let up, and the fish was allowed to land and start again. This time a successful header was taken and a strong fight made. Swimming solely with the side stroke, the fish could see all the movements of the angler and so forged ahead until the downward stroke of his right arm swept the bottom at the shallow end of the bath. Feeling the shallow, with victory within reach, the fish turned his head, and that moment the butt was given him, his feet were swung aside and under, and before he knew what had occurred he was in the center of the bath again. Once more he tried the side stroke, but he was fast tiring, and the varying strain of the line, now to the right, now to the left, soon put the issue beyond doubt, and he was towed within reach of the net in 7 1-3 minutes. The swimmer said he was more tired than if he had swum a couple of miles in open water and is inclined to believe any fish story told him during the present season.—Exchange.

An Innovation.

"Yes," said the variety actor, "you've got to hustle these days to keep up with the times. My partner and I have changed our act all around."

"As good as new, is it?"

"Yes, sir. We recognize the demand for novelty."

"What have you done?"

"Why, you know that the first thing my partner does when I come on is to hit me with a club."

"Yes?"

"Well, we've rewritten the whole thing. Now I hit him."—Washington Star.

Two Opinions.

Young Attorney. Suppose I were to steal a kiss from you, what would you call it?

Lawyer's Daughter. Petty larceny.

Young Attorney. Well, I would call it the grandest kind of grand larceny. —Chinese News.

Ridicule is the stifler of all energy among those she controls.

The Robin's Concert

BY FRANK H. BROOKS

An Actual Occurrence.

When the first days of spring came in Washington, a tree in one of the little parks, of which there are many in the city, whitened with bloom nearly two weeks before there appeared any buds or verdure on the other trees or shrubbery. There were no leaves on the tree which bloomed. The blossoms swelled and burst their petals on the branches until they looked like a summer cloud.

Fronting on this park is a home in which a sick child had lain for weeks and weeks. She was nursed by one of the old black mammies so numerous in the national capital. As the sunshine became warmer, so that the window in the room of the sick child could be raised at certain hours, the child asked the old mammy to push her white bed near the window, and it was by this open window the old mammy sat and held the child's hands as she told her this story:

"Honey, dat tree dat look so like de cotton in my ole home is what dey call de Japanee magnoli. It doan' got no lebes on it, honey, like de magnolis in Dixie. An I tell you, honey, why it ain't got no lebes. Arter while, honey, dar will come a robin redbreast to sing dar in de middle of de white bloom. An de good man want you, my honey, to see dat robin redbreast, an so he doan' put no lebes on de tree. Kase if dar wuz lebes on dat tree my honey cudden see de robin redbreast. Dat's why. An de robin redbreast he gwine to sing fo' you, honey, jes' fo' you."

A few days later, while the sun was shining warm and flooding the room, the old mammy moved the white bed to the window and raised the sash. And a robin, with breast as rich as cardinal, lighted on a branch of the Japanese magnolia and sang until its notes filled the tree of bloom and all the little park. It was in the morning. After a little while the robin took its flight, and the window sash in the sickroom was lowered.

"Honey, what did I done tell you?" said the old mammy as she tucked the coverlets about the sick child.

"Dat wuz fo' you, honey. De good man he knowed you wuz sick an he send de robin redbreast to sing fo' you. An now de robin redbreast he gwine away. Whar he gwine, honey? I doan' know fo' sho', but I tell you, honey, what I 'spec'. He got a nest somewha wha he got a li'l robin redbreast, an he gwine home to tell his li'l robin redbreast 'bout his singin fo' you.

"When he comin back, honey? I 'spec' he come back dis chenin jes' befo' he have his supper. Kase he know you's sick, honey, an de good man gwine to take keer ob you an de robin redbreast."

In the afternoon, just before the sunset gun was fired at Fort Myer, in the Virginia hills, the robin came back and took his place in the bloom of the magnolia tree and sang. The sick child was again wheeled in her white bed near the window, and the black mammy was by her side.

"I knowed he'd done come back," she said to the sick child. "He done come back to tell you, honey, dat he been lonesome way from you, an he gwine to tell you in a song, honey, 'bout his li'l robin redbreast in his home. He come to sing fo' you, honey, fust. Kase you sick, honey, an he got to sing to you fust; den he fly away to his own home."

And so it went on for several days. The robin came morning and evening and always sat in the midst of the bloom of the magnolia tree, always about the same hour, and sang. The man who cares for the park noticed it and spoke about it to people who stopped near the fountain under the magnolia and listened to the song of the first robin of the spring. It got to be the talk of people who lived around the park. Even some of the grown people wondered why the robin always came about the same hour and why it was always alone. A few of the older people said it was singing for its mate. But they did not know what the old mammy knew.

One afternoon, however— But the old mammy tells the story best:

"Dar gwine to be a concert, honey," she said as she looked out of the window. "Sho's you bo'n, de robin redbreast got comp'ny. When ennybody sing, honey, dey likes comp'ny. An, bress my hawt, honey, what you t'ink? De comp'ny what come to de robin redbreast's concert, honey, am a brack crow. Dar he sot, on anudder limb of dat magnoli, by his lonesome, lis'enen to de robin redbreast. De crow can't sing a li'l bit. All he kin do, honey, is jes' to say 'Caw, caw,' jes' as some culled folks say, 'Huh, huh,' kase dey doan' know no mo'.

"Now de robin redbreast singin on de limb in the magnoli bloom, an de crow lookin 'crost de tree top at him. Now de robin redbreast quit singin an looks at Mistah Jim Crow, an I 'spec' he sayin to Mistah Crow: 'Now you heerd me. Whafo' doan' you say nuffin?' Dar he am, honey. Heah him—de crow? He sayin, 'Caw, caw.' Dat means dat he want mo' robin singin. An de robin redbreast he singin ag'in, honey. My, but dat is his best song! He jes' done frow hisse'f to make dat, an Mistah Jim Crow he settin on de limb lis'enen to git his money wuth. Honey, dat concert is fo' you. I done been raised 'mong crows all my life, honey, but I declar' befo' de good man I nebber see Mistah Jim Crow come to robin redbreast concert befo'. Robin redbreast moughty proud to gib dis heah concert in de magnoli bloom fo' my li'l sick, honey. Now de robin redbreast got to go home to tell his li'l robin 'bout de concert. Dar he go, on his li'l wings. An dar go Mistah Jim Crow ober to Virginny. I wondah what he tell dem udder crows?

"An I 'spec' dar'll be concerts now till my honey git well."

Neither the robin nor the crow ever came back after that evening. The old man who tends the park noticed it and spoke of it. The window of the sickroom was raised the next day, as usual. But no one looked out of it. The school children near by did not play in that street that day. And the second day some of the white bloom of the magnolia tree in which the robin had sung for the crow was taken into the house.—Chicago Tribune.

His Only Love.

McJigger—What's the book you're reading?

Thingumbob—It's the story of the only man the author ever loved.

McJigger—Ah! It's by a woman, eh?

Thingumbob—No; by a man. It's his autobiography.—Philadelphia Press.

A Gawky Rural Steed.

"My horse is delightly spirited; he jumps up and down on his hind legs whenever he sees an automobile."

"He does! Well, I wouldn't call him a horse. I'd call him a jay."—Chicago Record.

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OUR IRISH LEAVEN.

They Range From Street Sweepers to Millionaires.

Industrially the foreign element in America has been very important. More than 80 per cent of the immigrants who have come and are coming to this country are industrious and sober. They come to better their fortunes, and they set about doing it with great energy. The railroads and great public works in this country used to be built by Irish laborers. I am speaking in general terms. Without them we would not have been able to make the great progress which justifies us in believing that our growth in wealth during the past 30 years is more marvelous than anything the world has previously seen.

But the Irish have found other occupations, in which they can gratify their gregarious instincts, develop their wonderful talent for political organization and in large and small ways enjoy the independence to spend and to accumulate which was denied to them for so long at home. They have therefore settled in great measure in the cities and taken up the occupations that in such places are open to them. These occupations range all the way from street sweeping to millionaire financiering and include cab driving, car driving, being porters, barkeepers, clerks, merchants, doctors, lawyers and editors. As professional politicians they have had no peers in the history of the world. They may be said to have a genius for politics.

And the Irish who have not flocked to the towns are doing remarkably well. They are farmers all over the country, and their success in the north Atlantic division of the country, on farms that were no longer profitable under native management, has been most notable. As husbandmen they are frugal without being niggardly. Their remarkable political strength is due to the fact that they have kept together when it came to voting more consistently than any other people. Thackeray says somewhere, his observation being of the Irish in London, that there never was an Irishman so poor that he did not have another Irishman who looked to him for employment and support. This was a tribute to their loyalty, their friendliness and generosity.—Ainslee's Magazine.

IN THE FACE OF DANGER.

How Sudden Frights or Shocks Affect Different Natures.

"Sudden frights, shocks or the presence of physical danger," said a close observer, "have curiously divergent effects on different natures. The presence of danger will render some men as cool as ice, others—and equally brave—will tremble violently and break into a perspiration.

"I remember once hearing of a chap who, coming uninjured out of a railroad wreck, worked like a demon to assist his less fortunate fellow passengers. All the time he was at work, however, he held one hand to his collar, and when it was over one of his companions discovered that he was holding tight to his necktie, which he had been in the act of tying when the collision occurred.

"At the time of the Chicago fire the wife of one of the great millionaires of that day owned the most valuable laces in America, possibly in the world. She had a box made for them of just sufficient depth for the handle to prevent its going under the wardrobe. This was done to insure her maid or herself seeing and not forgetting it in case of fire. She saved her jewels, but her laces went up in the flames, as neither maid nor mistress remembered in their fright the laces they had taken such precautions to insure the safety of.

"I know a young girl who had learned to swim quite well, and one day she essayed the feat of swimming across a bathing pool on a wager. There were plenty of people about, and the distance was not great, but when she was half way across some one called out, 'How deep is it?' She let her foot down to find no friendly resting place beneath. Instantly she lost her nerve and sank. She came up once, tried to scream, but the water choked her, and down she went again. A man who was lounging in the gallery surrounding the pool, realizing that something was wrong, jumped in, clothes and all, and dragged her out. He was none too soon, for she was unconscious when he pulled her up. It was the sheer fright of knowing that she was out of her depth that caused it all, as otherwise there wasn't the slightest danger."—New York Tribune.

The Art of Chinese Porcelains.

It is only the bright side of life that is represented on Chinese porcelains. John Chinaman's existence as depicted by himself on these fragile monuments appears to be all play and no work. There are pleasure pavilions, where emperors come to see pretty ladies boating among lotus blooms; wedding processions proceeding from house to house, with tomtoms and banners, feasts and sacrifices, jousts and tournaments. Scholars are inditing poetry or playing chess; lovers are strolling by moonlight, or, voyaging up the Yang-tse or the Hwang river, in a boat of coral or of curled lotus leaf, a fairy princess goes to pay her respects to the queen of the genii on her birthday. Between rocks of cobalt blue the round, red sun sinks to rest behind the mountains of the western paradise, and Hang-tseang-tse plays his flute, and the stork of longevity and the bats of happiness accompany the pair on their journey. Pieces so decorated were intended to serve for birthday presents, and the picture conveyed the donor's wish that the friend to whom he sent it might enjoy many returns of the day.—Art Amateur.

Where Dressmakers Are Angelic.

Chinese tailors are not designers. They can copy, and if one is patient and long suffering after many trials he succeeds in giving a good fit. (The usual tailor likes to give but one trial and that when the garment is finished.) He finds no fault when told it must be taken apart and done over. His invariable reply, when shown where the fault lies and asked to change, is, "Can do." Even after repeated mistakes it does not dawn upon his mind that it would be well to baste only before trying on. The machine stitching is taken out, and he begins his work over again. His unvarying patience and courtesy make you feel ashamed to complain of your own weariness of fitting.—Alice Hamilton Rich in Woman's Home Companion.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Do you believe that death ends all, John?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Well, no; there's the fight over the will you know.—Yonkers Statesman.

A REAL GOOD LAUGH.

IT IS MORE BENEFICIAL THAN A DOSE OF MEDICINE.

Yet the Laugh That Jars or Chills Is Heard More Often Than the Genuine, Spontaneous Expression of Unfeigned Enjoyment.

Laughter makes good blood.—Italian Proverb.

It would be a sadder and drearier world were there no laughter, and yet the real thing is only too rare among us. There are the laugh that cheers and the laugh that chills, the spontaneous expression of unfeigned enjoyment, of hearty gladness, of real joy, as opposed to the faint smile of simulated pleasure, the hollow, mirthless laugh that tries to drown the misery of an aching heart, the harsh, grating sound that accompanies the triumph of malignity.

What is so joyous, so inspiriting, as the happiness of little children, which finds boisterous expression in their ringing peals of laughter, and what so sad, so chilling, as the outbursts of reckless levity that nightly jar upon the ear in the streets of our great cities?

Nothing is more characteristic of the human being than his laugh. It has been called "the cipher key wherewith we decipher the whole man." The schoolgirl, in her transition state, whose faulty manners are more often than not born of nervousness, is given to tittering behind books and exchanges chuckles in corners with her dearest friend over matters which are, as a rule, kept secret. The "society miss," whose social standpoint is open to question, is far too refined for a hearty laugh, even if her dressmaker had allowed room for it, so she sniggers behind her fan something like the schoolgirl, and her companion of the masher tribe emits shrill, cackling sounds, provided his collar permits and he is not feeling too languid to be amused.

Perhaps one of the most trying laughs is that of the nervous person. Such a one greets you with the same stereotyped sound upon all occasions. Whenever you meet, you know the nervous, mirthless laugh will be heard before you can exchange a word, and, whatever be your mood, it will recur with painful persistence throughout the interview.

There are those who always want to laugh at the wrong moment, and what a ghastly sensation it is when the tragedy of a human heart has been partly unveiled before you, and, because it contains that fatal touch of comedy that treads so closely on the heels of tragedy, it is all you can do to choke down that mad, hysterical impulse to laugh.

The loud guffaw of the perpetually funny man, who thus announces the fact that he has made what he calls a joke, is apt to produce bad rather than good blood, just as the meaningless, ceaseless ripple of some inane feminine laughter gets on the nerves and induces a morose desire for solitude.

There are the birds of evil omen who croak their way through life—the pessimist, the hypochondriac, the bored and blase of both sexes—who are too cynical to be amused, and those who, posing as profound critics, fear any show of enthusiasm, lest it should be mistaken for ignorance that is easily pleased. These do not laugh.

"Laugh and grow fat!" says rare Ben Jonson, and there is a contagious cheeriness in the hearty, somewhat wheezy laugh of our stout, comfortable friends. They seem to have no awkward corners either in mind or body, and their irrepressible good humor acts as a mental tonic on their surroundings. Carlyle tells us that "no man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether irreclaimably bad," and experience teaches us to trust those with an honest, hearty laugh.

How different is the jeer of mockery, the callous sneer of cynicism which turns some cold with rage and drives others to the verge of violence, or the rude laughter reserved for the moment when your back is turned and you can no longer see, but only hear, and draw your own conclusions.

The happy gift of humor can soften many a black look and silence many an angry word by a laughing reply that has an honest ring in it. But it must be the right sort of laugh. The least touch of contempt brings home the galling fact that the angry man is making himself ridiculous, and an excessive hilarity betrays a want of sympathy with the cause of his anger. It is the laugh that comes from a kindly heart, unwilling to give or take offense, that acts like a charm in restoring equanimity to the ruffled breast.

We know that with children unbridled laughter is often the forerunner of tears, and in later life "laughter is akin to weeping, and true humor is as closely allied to pity as it is abhorrent to derision." It softens the heart and quickens the emotions, making them susceptible of a sudden revulsion of feeling if but a word, look, a memory awaken a responsive chord.

To the human race alone has laughter been accorded as an expression of delight, and, though we talk of the laughing hyena and our dogs seem to smile with their eyes to the accompaniment of wagging tails, we may listen in vain for anything common to the rest of the animal creation that corresponds to our accepted method of expressing amusement and lightness of heart.

The hollow, metallic laugh of the parrot is but a mockery of true mirth. It is a mere imitation, painfully like the laugh of some human beings in its very emptiness. It is no expression of real feeling. It is more like the triumphant chuckle of an evil spirit than the wholesome "laughter that makes good blood."

It is from the sound mind in the sound body that we get true mirth, the sunshine of life, the oil that eases the wheels of human intercourse. It comes from those who laugh with and not at their fellow creatures. It is the privilege of reason, the proof of kindliness, one of the joyous notes in the psalm of life. It must not be excessive nor ill timed, lest it lose the sweetness of sympathy and become tedious by reiteration; lest it be degraded from the rank of a health giving medicine to take its place among noxious drugs and mental irritants.—St. Louis Republic.

The Weather Proved Derelict.

"How did your weather prediction turn out?"

"The prediction was all right," answered the prophet a little sternly. "But somehow or other the weather went wrong again."—Washington Star.

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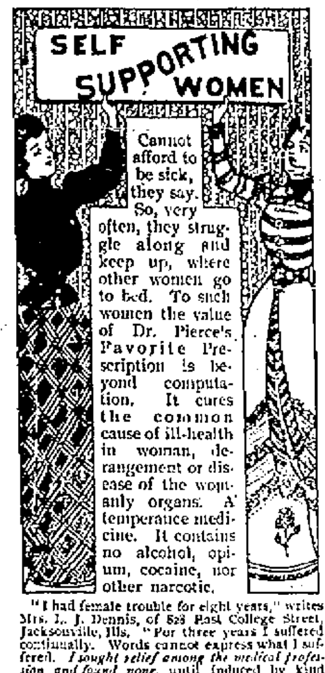

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This vast region, covering many, many square miles of territory, is one great summer pleasure resort. Every necessity for enjoyment is at hand and nothing will be found lacking that the tourist might suggest or expect.

Golf of course stands paramount as the leading recreative allurement, and mountain climbing is a chief feature in White Mountain life, nearly every mountain having its paths; but to Mount Washington the climbers look for the greatest sport, for there is a variety of ways of ascending the great mountain, and the number of incidents which the trip affords are often of a most exciting and thrilling nature.

To get to the mountains there are several routes, either of which lies through interesting country, and the scenes one finds at every turn are wonderous and magnificent workings of nature.

The White Mountain villiages are every one of them pleasant places, and each has innumerable attractions which are important, attractive and are oftentimes picturesque, and have made their locations famed.

In North Conway there are many places of interest, White Horse Ledge being one of the first to attract one's attention. Thompson's Falls, hidden away in the great forests, is a most beautiful waterfall and like Artist's Brook and Artist's Falls is delightfully picturesque.

Echo Lake is included in North Conway's environs; likewise The Cathedral; also Diana's Baths, either of which, is well worth visiting.

Conway's sunsets are as famed as the Mount Washington sunrise, and the charming effects which they bring are are a charm and a delight to all who view them.

Intervale has many noted attractions and perhaps the most notable of them is The Great Cathedral Woods.

Glen Ellis Falls, up in the Glen region, is by no means a rushing torrent, but instead is a crystal-like stream pouring in a solid column over a seventy-foot precipice, the sides of which cliff are rough and jagged, and the mountain stream as it hurtles downward is deflected from side to side, and the mists rising therefrom are of most delicate and finely hued colors.

Silver Cascade, in the Crawford Notch, is one of the sights of the mountains. This waterfall is seen from the train in passing through the Notch.

The water descends almost perpendicularly for a distance of nearly four hundred feet and glides over the face of the ledge a clear, silver-like unbroken sheet.

Jefferson lies on the slope of Starr King, and the broad expanse of mountain scenery, which unfolds itself to the vision of the tourist, is one of magnificent splendor.

The Presidential Range from Jefferson is a delightful vista, and the drives and walks which may be taken from here are among the best and most widely known in the mountains.

Perhaps the one object above all others which impresses the White Mountain tourist is "The Old Man of the Mountains."

Twelve hundred feet above Profile Lake, in Franconia Notch, is this "Great Stone Face." It does everything but speak, and the great solemn features are so exceedingly fascinating that one never tires of gazing in awe and wonderment at this gigantic superhuman face.

Franconia Notch has an Echo Lake over which a sound reflects several times with ever increasing clearness.

Cannon Mountain, Eagle Cliff, and the Flume and the Pool and Basin are other natural curiosities which have made not only their own locality but the whole mountain region famous.

Of Mount Washington much might be said. 6,293 feet above the sea level, the view from its summit extends over a radius of more than a hundred miles, including lake, mountain, shore and river scenery. The ride up the mountain side on the cog railway is not only delightful but thrilling.

There are many objects of interest to be seen on Mount Washington, chief among them being Tuckerman's Ravine, Great Gulf and Lake of the Clouds. The geologist and botanist are in clover when on Mt. Washington, for many rare and choice specimens in their lines are found there.

Bethlehem, Littleton, Fabyan, Colebrook, Lancaster, Sugar Hill and two score of other mountain resorts will be found to be fully as interesting, and of them an extended description is given in the delineator published by the Boston and Maine Railroad, known as "The Book of the Mountains," and which is sent for a two-cent stamp to any address by the Gen'l Pass'r Dept, B. & M. R. R., Union Station, Boston, Mass.

Similar, but Different.

Mrs. Blinks—There's hardly any living with my husband; he doesn't know anything.

Mrs. Winks—There's no living at all with my husband; he knows everything.—Chicago News.

Commercial Candor.

"Did you take any interest in the last election?"

"Interest!" echoed Senator Sorghum in grieved accents. "I was mighty lucky to get my principal back."—Washington Star.

More than He Could Stand.

"Our wedding is off."

"What's the trouble?"

"She wanted to have her name engraved 'Babe' on the wedding cards."—Chicago Record.

Her Reason.

Fannie—If you are so positive that Harry loves you, why for goodness' sake, don't you accept him and get married?

Jane—He won't ask me.—Detroit Free Press.

A Significant Sign.

Carrye. What makes you think that Dick intends to propose to you tonight?

Edna. He's been laughing at papa's jokes all afternoon.—Chicago Chronicle.

This Rapid World.

Let us see—what was the name of the wheelwoman who rode twelve—or was it fifteen?—centuries last week?—Philadelphia Ledger.

MANILA WOMEN LAPIDARIES.

They Are Skillful in the Making of Pretty Things — Native Gems.

The lapidaries of our new oriental possessions are the dark-skinned women of the Tagal tribe, who have acquired their skill and ingenuity in gem-setting from the artificers of Spain and Morocco. In delicacy of design and execution, says the Scientific American, their work far surpasses that of their masters. Much has been written about the coral jewelry of Manila (pink coral necklaces, white coral pendants and red coral rosaries like drops of blood), but the impression should not be gained that the lapidary art of the Manila women jewelers is confined to coral products. Pretty and characteristic as these objects of adornment are, they do not compare in value and beauty with the chains of woven gold, filigrees of silver and pendants of pearls and garnets made by these women. Diamonds, amethysts and similar stones are not so often met with in the native jewelry of Manila; but their rarity is not known, even though they are almost entirely lacking in the trinkets of the natives and foreigners in Manila.

Only native gems and minerals, such as garnets, black, yellow and white pearls, coral, mother-of-pearl and gold and silver are utilized by the women jewelers. All of these island gems are found in the small shops of the native jewelers, and the manner in which they are worked up into ornaments of striking beauty and value attracts the attention of an American. A recent importation of many of these most popular Manila ornaments shows promise of their wide introduction into the United States. The specimens brought to this country, all the work of women artificers, show that the native lapidaries combine the ability of the Moorish gem worker with the patience of the Chinese and Japanese craftsman. Among these specimens are beautiful and exquisite earrings, necklaces, bracelets, chains, buttons, pins and brooches of every conceivable design. The chains are made of the most delicate strands of almost pure native gold, braided and woven like a piece of Manila rope, with even the tiny threads imitated to perfection. So delicate and dainty is such a chain that one can hardly believe that the women lapidaries beat out the rough gold and draw the gold wire without any of the modern implements used by western gold beaters.

Hatpins of pure gold are made in the form of miniature Malay creeses with water lily leaves for handles. Breastpins and stickpins are often thickly studded with stones. Silver and gold filigree work, lacelike in appearance, is made with rare skill; other products of the women jewelers are necklaces and pendants of dainty gold ferns, flexible and yet strong, with every stem and vine veined exactly as in the original plant. Knives, brooches and pocketbooks are cut out of mother-of-pearl, and thickly studded with green and red garnets. Black and white pearls are set in gold buttons and earrings. Like most of the oriental craftsmen, the Manila lapidaries are expert in enameling, an art which they combine with their other work with excellent taste. The necklace may be of gold, enameled blue, and set with gray pearls, or with black enamel studded with red and green garnets. Few of these jewels are imitations. Nearly every woman lapidary strives to give an individuality to her work, and her products are proof of her success. The treasures of one shop can rarely be duplicated in those of another. Sometimes the conception may be a little crude and lacking in taste; but where there is one such example there will be a dozen that are perfect in every particular. The harmonizing of colors and combining of stones and metals show an instinctive taste among these illiterate Manila lapidaries which is difficult to explain. From the standpoint of the American jeweler there is much in the way of design and execution that can be learned from these women of the orient. In all the art they display, something of the dark, sinister Moorish is always suggested, something that is felt in the abundance of Malay creeses, green and golden alligators, dragons and knives of every design and color.

NO LONGER PICTURESQUE.

The Dominating Element of Modern Warfare Is Its Appalling Deadliness.

A charge such as the Boers make is robbed of all story-book picturesqueness and glamour. The glitter of sword and bayonet, the smoke and flame, the bright uniforms, the inspiring cheers, the precision of serried ranks, the gallantly carried battle flags to be presently planted on the earthworks of the enemy are all lacking. They belong to the war of the past, says Scribner's Magazine.

In their stead a crouching, creeping line of dirt-covered men, shuffled by the varying chances of the fight out of all semblance of order; brown, bare, sun-scorched, bowlder-flecked ridges, dotted here and there with stunted bushes, hazy with heat, and alive with projectiles; the keen rattle of rifle fire, punctuated by the stuttering of machine guns, and broken into full periods by the reverberating roar of heavy artillery, now and again seeming to die only to break out afresh; and all this for hour after hour, each passing moment claiming a victim to sprawl in agony on the superheated rocks. Such is modern war, as typified in South Africa today.

Confident.

"Have you ever loved before?" she asked, gazing at him tenderly.

"Oh, yes," replied the racing young man. "I've had four false starts. But this is a sure go now."—Philadelphia North American.

Hasn't Been Annexed Yet.

Little Willie. Say, pa, where is Atoms?

Pa. Atoms! I don't believe I ever heard of such a place, Willie.

Little Willie. That's queer. This paper says the powder mill was blown to atoms, but I can't find it on the map.—Chicago News.

GOOD COOKERY

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THE CHILD OUT OF DOORS.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

All children should, if possible, go to the country in the summer. But there are some children who may be permitted to stay in town if it seems too difficult to get them away, and others who should never be allowed to stay there in hot weather, no matter what the circumstances.

A child who is in robust health may not be permanently injured by losing the share of outdoors he must forfeit if he stays in the city throught the heated term. Still, it is a grave question as to whether he does not lower his vitality to an extent from which he never recovers if he passes the summer months in the hades of bricks and mortar, which our large towns become when the hot weather is once fairly under way. And so the parent should strain a point to let the growing boy and girl have as much of the air of green pastures and mountain or of sand and sea air as can possibly be compassed.

When the circumstances are such that the child cannot leave town until the summer is well advanced, it should be the study of the mother to achieve a tolerably good imitation of country customs. The children should be encouraged to rise early, that they may have the benefit of whatever freshness is held by the new day. Their breakfast should be light and simple. Enough has already been said in these columns of the food children should have in hot weather to furnish suggestions in plenty as to what the child's breakfast should be. When this has been discussed he should be allowed to go out of doors and take what play or exercise he desires. Should it not be convenient to have the regular family breakfast at an early hour, do not oblige the children to wait for it. Fortify him with a bowl of bread and milk or some similar substitute, and give him his regular morning meal later. Do not let him go out to play with his stomach empty, and the temptation to fill it with unripe fruit or anything else edible that presents itself.

During the hot middle of the day the children should be kept in the house. If they will take a nap, so much the better. If they will not—and it is not always easy to induce a child to do a thing that would be so beneficial as to make up for his early rising by a mid-day siesta—encourage him to indulge in sitting still plays. Keep certain games for this time, and do not let the freshness be worn off of them by permitting him to have them at other times. Let the youngsters be as lightly clad as is consistent with decency. It is a sensible thing to make them undress and get into their night clothes for the time they are to spend in resting. Then, when it is cooler and they are ready to dress and go out again to get the little freshness that comes when the sun is down, they may be quickly sponged off with cool water, and their temperature thus lowered even further.

A word about the children's hot-weather bed hour. The early time for retiring that is a matter of course in winter may be changed in summer. A child who has been kept in all doors by the fervid heat frequently gets more good out of the time he spends out of doors in the freshness that he would derive from the same period spent in bed. It is something akin to cruelty to animals to oblige a child to lie and swelter sleeplessly in a hot bed, instead of permitting him to remain out of doors a trifle later.

Few are the cities that do not have breathing spaces near them in the shape of extended parks or sea-side resorts or picknicking places. The parents whom necessity forces to keep their children in town late should plan to give then an occasional chance to get a breath of country air. Nothing is pleasanter than one of these little picnics, if properly managed. It is generally wise to have them family affairs, or else to take along only such outsiders as can be relied upon not to prove an embargo upon the freedom of the party. In a certain large New England city I know a family who make a feature of their Saturday night picnics. There are never more than two or three people present besides the family—which is a large one. There is a beautiful little sheet of water about five miles from the town, and a line of trolleys brings people within easy walking distance of the lake. The father, mother and two youngest children go out to the meeting place in a carriage, which also serves to convey the baskets of provisions. The rest of the party go on the trolley, and all meet at an appointed spot and hour. The time of gathering is generally about five thirty, and the supper is served soon after six. The meal is not an elaborate affair, because the food must be such as children may eat. Then, when the darkness begins to fall, the party gather together the impedimenta and take their way homeward, braced and rested for another week.

(To be continued.)

LEMON MARMALADE.

Slice six lemons very thin, remove the seeds, but carefully refrain from taking out the white pulp; add to a pound of the sliced fruit three pints of cold water and let stand for 24 hours; then boil until the lemon is tender, pour into an earthen dish and let stand until the next day. Weigh the product thus obtained and to each pound of the pulp add one and one-half pounds of sugar and boil the whole together until the syrup jellies and the slices of lemon are transparent. Put in jars and keep in cool place.

ORANGE SAUCE.

Dissolve two heaping teaspoonfuls of cornstarch in water and pour over enough boiling water to make a rich, thick paste; add a beaten egg, a heaping teaspoonful of butter and a cup of sugar; when the paste is well cooked add the juice of two lemons and serve.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CLUB SANDWICHES.

Club sandwiches should be made of thinly-sliced stale bread, bacon, cold roast chicken and salad dressing. In all cases remove the crust of the bread. The bacon should first be broiled and then laid on a rack in a pan, this being placed in an oven, so that in this way all fat is extracted from the bacon and drops into the pan. The bacon becomes crisp and the slices remain flat for spreading between the slices of bread, on which, it may be said, no butter is used. Dark chicken is better for sandwiches than the lighter parts of the fowl, and the meat is better roasted than boiled. This work must be done early enough to have the chicken and bacon perfectly cold before it is used. The chicken and bacon, the edges of the latter being carefully trimmed, are placed between the slices of bread with enough mayonnaise dressing to moisten it all, and this dressing should be added just before the sandwiches are needed, because, by standing long, the mayonnaise will liquify and become absorbed by the bread.

SPONGE CAKE, ORANGE FILLING.

Mix well together to a paste three eggs, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, the grated rind of one lemon, one cupful sifted flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. When well beaten together add a little salt and the whites of the three eggs beaten stiff. Bake for fifteen minutes in Washington pie tins. For the filling beat together the juice of one orange with a little of the grated rind, one egg, one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of warmed butter and cook in a double boiler until it thickens. Spread between the layers of cake.

RECHAUFFE OF BEEF.

Slice cold roast beef very thin. Make a sauce by browning two tablespoonfuls of butter and adding the same amount of flour, stirring till both are browned. Then add one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of curry powder, mustard and salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of paprika. When all have been well mixed add a cupful of stock and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Just before serving pour the hot sauce over the cold meat. Cold lamb or veal may be treated in the same way with the best of results.

BROILED EELS WITH HERBS.

Only large eels are desirable for broiling and when skinned they should be boned. This can best be done by cutting down the back and removing the backbone in that way. Cut them into convenient lengths and rub the inside with beaten egg; sprinkle over fine bread crumbs and some finely minced mixed herbs; season with salt and pepper and broil until well cooked and browned. Well done or done brown should always be the rule. Serve with parsley butter.

BROWN CAPER SAUCE.

Brown, but do not burn, a quarter of a pound of butter in stewpan, add a wine glass full of vinegar, nearly as much good table sauce, a tablespoonful of chopped capers, a little anchovy sauce or butter and a gill of good brown sauce or rich brown gravy. Boil for five minutes, thicken if necessary and serve with broiled fish like bluefish or mackerel. It is not so desirable with fish of white flesh.

BLUEBERRY PIE.

Pick the berries over, turn into a colander and rinse in a deep pan of water. Line a plate with paste and rim. Mix one-quarter of a cup of sugar with one tablespoonful of flour, put half of this on the lower crust, dot with bits of butter, add the berries, heap them in the center, add the remainder of the sugar, wet the edge, cover with a crust, press it down closely and bake about half an hour.

PEACH PUDDING.

Butter a pudding dish and line it with peaches that the stone has been removed from and the hollow filled with chopped apples, sugar, cinnamon, and a few raisins. Fill the dish nearly full and cover with this mixture: Beat four eggs very light and add a cupful of sugar, and gradually a cup of flour. Bake in a moderate oven. This can be served hot or cold, or with sauce.

CORNMEAL PUFFS.

Sift together one and one-half cupfuls of cornmeal, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, and one-half of a cupful of sugar. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add to them one cupful of cream, and stir into the dry mixture. Beat well and add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Lastly stir in two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and bake in gem pans in a hot oven.

GOOSEBERRY CHARLOTTE.

Stew the gooseberries in sugar, allowing one pound of sugar to a pound and one-half of berries, until they form a pulp. Line a deep pie dish with slices of stale bread, well buttered, and pour the pulp into it; cover with more bread and butter and bake. When done turn on to a serving dish, cover with powdered sugar and serve.

PEACH CUSTARD.

Scald well ripened peaches, remove the skin and stones, divide into quarters and place in deep dish; make a boiled custard with one pint of cream and four well beaten eggs (use no sugar) and strain over the peaches. Set away on ice and serve with rich cream beaten to a froth with powdered sugar.

PEACH PIE NO. 2.

Bake two rich crusts with a filling of clean cloth; remove the cloth as soon as the crusts are baked; fill with sliced peaches, sprinkled well with powdered sugar add two tablespoonfuls of thick, rich cream, replace the upper crust and serve cold.

Only a Cheap Imitation.

"I hear," remarked Nanny Goat, "that you made that beautiful coat from Rileytown look like thirty cents."

"I guess not," declared the victorious Billy. "I'm the one that looks like thirty cents, for I'm the best butter. The very lowest oleo quotation about fits him."—Philadelphia Press.

INSURANCE Notice

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THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made—

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Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to these already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

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Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,429
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Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,388,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,093
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,498,167
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7-2

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Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2 Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1 Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2 Quart Sauce Pans	18c.
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3 Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½ Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½ Quart Preserving Kettles	23c.
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2½ Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1 Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2 Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1¼ Quart Pudding Pans	23c.
3 Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3¼ Quart Pudding Pans	28c.
9 Inch Pie Plates	10c.
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The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, August 25, 1900.

Under the present administration the United States is sending coal to Newcastle, cottons to Manchester, iron to Russia and machinery to all the world.

Senator John T. Morgan resents the idea that the Democrats can make "anti-imperialism" a paramount issue. He holds that there are too many Democratic expansionists like himself.

The world in general seems to be well satisfied that President McKinley is sure to be re-elected. Hence the people refuse to be frightened by the scare heads instituted by the politicians.

An Exchange rightly says: Bicycle road races have been bad enough. Automobile races would be an intolerable outrage. The public highways are for the common and ordinary use of the public, not to be turned into private race tracks for steam engines at fifty miles an hour.

Unless there is a free ballot and a fair count and an acquiescence in the results of elections a Republic cannot live. In South Carolina there is not a free ballot. In Louisiana there is not a fair count and in Kentucky there is not acquiescence in the results of elections. Yet the party whose strength in Congress depends on such methods is now posing as the friend of freedom and the savior of free institutions.

The Atlanta Constitution, which journal is a warm supporter of the Kansas City ticket, declares that if Mr. Bryan were elected to the Presidency, he would keep the troops in the Philippines until a stable form of government was established. The Constitution may not be authorized to speak for Mr. Bryan in this matter, but it knows the sort of explaining his cause needs to make it acceptable to the American voter.

Plans are under contemplation for a naval sham battle on an elaborate scale off this port. While the details are not as yet arranged, the idea seems to be to work out some of the problems arranged by the war college. It is probable that the North Atlantic squadron, largely augmented by smaller craft, will attack the harbor which will be defended by the forts, torpedo boats and warships. The sham battle will undoubtedly be worth seeing.

Mr. Bryan did not close his predicting department when he received the election returns of 1896. After his defeat he issued an address in which he said: "Before the year 1901 arrives the evil effects of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people, then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1." Has anybody noticed a great rush at the realization of this prediction?

The President has taken a wise and judicious course towards China from the start, and the events have proved that he was right. He refused to believe that Minister Conger and his associates were assassinated. The Providence Journal and other anti-administration papers, that know so much better, ridiculed him and railed against the weakness of the administration. Now the report is that the President has decided to send no more troops to China at present, believing that the Chinese rebels will soon lay down their arms and sue for peace, and that we have sufficient troops there to guard our interests. Again these papers, who wish to have this country carry on a war of revenge and conquest in China, are more unhappy than ever. There is no occasion to plunge this nation in a bloody war. Our people have been rescued, and our interests as well as the interests of humanity, will be better served by trying to preserve China, than they will be in trying to destroy her.

The West is getting very weary with the populistic shoutings of Candidate Bryan. And all reports go to show that the silver Republicans in the states beyond the Mississippi are returning to their first love. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the leader of the silver issue in that state, as well as Senator Lee Mantle, of Montana, has repudiated the anti-expansion plank of the Kansas City Convention and propose to support McKinley. There is an extraordinary change of sentiment among the followers. There is not a state west of the Mississippi in which the free silver Republicans are not flocking to McKinley by the hundreds, and in some by the thousands. So great is the revolution of feeling against Bryan on account of his anti-expansion sentiments, and on account of the prosperity which has come to all industries in spite of his gloomy predictions in 1896 that Bryan electoral votes will be very scarce in the West. Senator Shoup, of Idaho, one of the shrewdest and most conservative politicians in the Northwest, gives an interesting review of the conditions there. He says: "A careful canvass of Washington state has been made by conservative Republicans and the Republican majority is estimated at 15,000 votes. In Oregon the majority will be 20,000. California will give a margin of 25,000 votes for the Republican ticket. Utah will also be Republican."

What 16 to 1 Means.

In the early history of this government silver was as rare a commodity as gold. Both these being considered precious metals, both were coined and used for money indiscriminately. The dollar then coined consisted of 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 24.75 grains of pure gold.

This made the silver in the silver dollar weigh fifteen times as much as the gold in the gold dollar; and hence it is said that the ratio of the two metals was 15 to 1. Afterwards, in 1834, we reduced the weight of gold in the gold dollar to 23.2 grains of pure gold, or 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, leaving the silver dollar at 371¼ grains of pure silver or 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine. This changed the mint ratio of the two metals to about 16 to 1, at which it has ever since remained. This ratio was maintained till 1873, when silver, by act of Congress ceased to the legal tender. Owing to the vast production of silver in the great bonanza mines the white metal has become a drug in the market, and a silver dollar of 412½ grains is worth but about forty-seven cents in gold. The Bryan followers now propose to throw the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or 412½ grains of silver to 25.8 of gold, open to the world. Under this law which Bryan wants enacted the silver mine owner, the possessor of silver in any quantity, could take his forty-seven cents worth of silver in any shape, to the mint and get his dollar for it—a nice piece of speculation, and a trade we would all like to join in if we had the silver.

There is in the world already enough silver to make 4,000,000,000, of our dollars. The Bank of France alone has enough for 250,000,000; Germany enough for 100,000,000, and the silver mines of various countries are already producing 115,000,000 ounces a year, which would add over 200,000,000 dollars to the mass, to say nothing of the increase of their output which would follow the offer to coin the metal without limit into dollars as available for the payment of debts as gold dollars are. What would be the effect of all this? The whole world would rush its silver into the United States at the rate of forty-seven cents worth for a dollar. The world would take our gold in payment for it, as all the great nations of the world refuse to acknowledge silver as money. So that in an exceedingly brief period of time all the gold in this country would flow out, and we should become like Mexico purely a silver country, or in other words our own people would be compelled to take the forty-seven cent silver dollar for their commodities while the foreign nations would demand the full value gold dollar for all our transactions with them or their people. It requires no argument to show to what condition we should soon be reduced financially. The silver dollar being less in value than the gold dollar it would take more of them to buy the same amount of any commodity. When the purchasing medium is cheapened, the price of the thing purchased is increased.

For people who neither owed money nor had money owing to them, the change from the gold dollar to the silver dollar as the measure of value would be neither a benefit nor an injury. They would get more dollars for what they sold, but give more for what they bought. It would be like calling 18 inches a yard and 8 ounces a pound. A piece of cloth would be no longer if it was called 20 yards than if it was called 10 yards, and a pail of butter would hold no more butter when the pound was 8 ounces than when it was 16 ounces. The real sufferers would be creditors and earners of wages and salaries.

The man who had lent out $1,000 in gold, or taken notes to the amount for property sold by him, would get back $1,000 in money which would enable him to buy no more than he could have bought with $470 when he lent the $1,000 or sold the property on credit for $1,000. In the same way the mechanic, the laborer, the clerk and every man, woman and child receiving pay for services would find his or her compensation, though apparently the same, really cut down from the fact that anything he or she has to buy would be increased that much in cost.

Memorial Day.

In view of the threatened loss of the real significance of Memorial Day the Grand Army of the Republic proposes to change the date for holding memorial day exercises from May 30 to the last Sunday in May.

Colonel Albert D. Shaw, national commander of that organization, says that a resolution to that effect will be adopted at the encampment to be held in Chicago and the various State Legislatures will be asked to enact similar measures.

While the necessity for making such a change ought not to exist, yet it is perfectly apparent to those who would keep the day more as a holy day than a holiday that some such action as that contemplated by the Grand Army is desirable.

Memorial Day should be a general commemorative day in fact as well as in name.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Burdick, youngest daughter of Hon. and Mrs J. Truman Burdick, to Mr. Harry K. Howard, Newport's young and popular musician.

Professor F. Townsend Southwick, of New York, who has been under medical treatment at the Newport Hospital, is slowly improving.

A Million Women

have been relieved of female troubles by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

The letters of a few are printed regularly in this paper.

If any one doubts the efficiency and sacredly confidential character of Mrs. Pinkham's methods, write for a book she has recently published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster, and others of her city who have made careful investigation, and who verify all of Mrs. Pinkham's statements and claims.

The Pinkham claims are sweeping. Investigate them.

THIRTY YEARS OF CURES

Washington Matters.

President McKinley Much Gratified—Senator Thurston Filled with Admiration—Senator Proctor Congratulates the President—The Cleveland Democrats not Supporting Bryan—Entertainment of Cuban Teachers.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1900.

President McKinley is much gratified with the Chinese situation, as it now stands, not only because Minister Conger, the other Americans and the foreigners in Pekin are safely in the hands of their friends, but because the results, as far as they have gone, are a complete vindication of his policy toward the Government of China—a policy which differs radically from that pursued by the European governments. How complete unprejudiced persons regard that vindication may be judged by the following editorial utterances of the independent Washington Post: "Our diplomatic efforts to avert an appalling tragedy unparalled in the world's history have been conducted with tactful skill, patient forbearance, and lofty methods that have challenged the admiration of Christendom. Dealing directly and frankly with the Chinese authorities, through Minister Wu and our consuls in the Orient; keeping cool and clear heads under most trying circumstances; unmoved by the outcries of the hysterical press, President McKinley and Secretary Hay have made a record in this unhappy affair of which the Nation may well be proud. The wisdom of each succeeding step taken by the State Department has been speedily established. All Europe has had its first news from Washington, from time to time, of developments in the important diplomatic negotiations preliminary to the rescue."

Senator Thurston, who is in Washington, said: "I am filled with admiration, as every American must be, with the attitude of the Administration in the handling of this momentous question. It has been splendid. We have literally set the pace for the powers. The President's foreign policy has been admirable. True to our original purpose, we have pushed on to Pekin and rescued our Minister and have been perfectly fair to the Chinese without a thought of entering into a war or conquest or of revenge." Of our probable future policy in China, Senator Thurston said: "I think this government should co-operate as fully as possible with the powers in restoring order in the Chinese empire and in preventing its dismemberment. I am opposed to the dismemberment of the Empire, though it is perhaps a little premature to consider such a proposition at this time. I do not know that such a thing is contemplated. But the restoration of law and order will be the first step. My heart goes out to General Chaffee and his splendid little force of American soldiers. They are true heroes, as are those who so nobly and bravely stood off the attacks of the murderous Chinese on the legations. The pulse of every true American ought to beat the faster at the thought of American pluck and bravery so admirably exhibited. It is typical of the sturdy strength of American manhood."

Senator Proctor made a special trip to Washington to personally congratulate President McKinley on the success of his Chinese policy. The Senator has no doubts about the political outlook. He thinks that what some take for apathy is merely the calm confidence of the country that the republicans are to be kept in power and things to be continued as they are.

Hon. T. J. Henderson, of Illinois, who made many Washington friends during his long service in the House, is paying a visit to the National Capital. He says that Illinois is not a doubtful State, but that its electoral votes are as certain to be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt as anything which has not yet occurred can be.

The old Cleveland element of the democratic party is not supporting Bryan, notwithstanding claims to the contrary. Mr. Francis C. Simmons, of New York, who calls himself "a Grover Cleveland Democrat, first, last and all the time," was in Washington a day or two ago, and when asked what he thought the outcome of the present campaign would be, said: "Of course Bryan will be defeated this fall and McKinley will be elected."

These enterprising newspaper men who guessed that President McKinley had written his letter of acceptance and even went so far as to give its length were away off. The letter has not yet been written and will not be until after the President gets back to Canton from the G. A. R. encampment, at Chicago.

The President devoted considerable personal attention to the entertainment of the 1337 Cuban school teachers who were brought to Washington to spend a couple of days before returning to their homes after completing a special summer course at Harvard University. As a special honor to them he held an afternoon reception for them in the White House, at which each one of them was personally presented to him. His orders for the reception were that the floral and other decorations should be on the same scale as for the regular official receptions of the winter season. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Gage assisted the President to receive the Cubans, who appeared to be delighted with the attention they received. The Cubans will sail for home today from New York.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1900, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., AUG. 25.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of storm wave to cross continent 21 to 25.

Storm disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 25, cross west of Rockies country by close of 26, great central valleys 27 to 29, eastern states 30.

There will be a scorcher but not of long continuance for a radical change to cooler will follow. This short hot spell will be of the drouth kind and will rapidly dry the soil.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 25, great central valleys 27, eastern states 29. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about September 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7.

This cool wave will bring the first frost to the northern states and southern Canada. It will be quite severe in vicinity of the northern lakes, in northern New England and northern parts of New York.

This frost will catch some late corn and together with the July and August drouths and destructive hail storms will complete the vicissitudes of that cereal up to that date.

First storm wave of September will reach Pacific coast about August 30, cross west of Rockies by close of 31, great central valleys September 1 to 3, eastern states 4.

Second storm wave of September will reach Pacific coast about 6, cross west of Rockies country by close of 7, great central valleys 8 to 10, eastern states 11.

Warm wave of this disturbance will cross west of Rockies about 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16.

Frost will accompany this cool wave in northern states and belated corn will get another of its reverses.

A great hot wave will cross the continent from 14 to 27, terminating in the upper Missouri valleys about 25 and closely following will come a sharp, sudden cold wave that, for the time of year, will reach far southward, carrying with it a frost that will kill cotton in northern parts of cotton belt.

Average temperature of September will be above normal and rainfall below, east of the Rockies; the reverse west.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Pocket Map of China.

Latest indexed map of Chinese Empire, with enlarged map of portion of China where difficulty exists, and information relating to present crisis, mailed on receipt of four cents in postage by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Naval War College.

Schedule for Week Ending Sept. 1, 1900.

Aug. 27, Monday, 9:30—Conference on war charts and main problem. 11:45—"Spanish-American diplomacy" Captain F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N.

Aug. 28, Tuesday, 9:30—All committees, main problem. 11:45—"Coast defense" Captain C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N.

Aug. 29, Wednesday, 9:30—Committees 1 and 3, preparation for Strategic situation. Committees 2 and 4, war games. 11:45—"Coast defense" Captain C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N.

Aug. 30, Thursday, 9:30—Committees 1 and 3, preparation for Strategic situation. Committees 2 and 4, tactical studies. 11:45—"Coast defense" Captain C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N.

Aug. 31, Friday, 9:30—Committees 1 and 3, preparation for Strategic situation. Committees 2 and 4; War games, interior waters. 11:45—"Coast defense" Captain C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N.

Sept. 1, Saturday, 9:30—Strategic situation.

EDWARD BARRY, SOUTH SEA PEARLER, a Tale of Enthralling Interest, by Louis Becke.

AS SEEN BY ME, By Miss Lillian Bell. Her experiences while traveling in England, France, Germany, etc.
A SUGAR PRINCESS, by Albert Ross.
COMRADES TRUE, by Annie Thomas.
PAPER EDITIONS OF GREAT NOVELS.
A Romance of the XIX Century, by W. H. Mallock.
The Gun Runner, by Bertram Milford.
The Mystery of Fourways, by Florence Warden.
Fine Line of Bradley's Platinum Views of Newport Scenery and Villas.

Carr's Book Shop,

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.
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For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.
Enquire at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS AND

SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGE STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street.
B. W. PEARCE.

Glenwood Ranges Make Cooking Easy.

WALSH BROTHERS, Newport, R. I.

A. W. LUTHER.

Real Estate and Furnished Cottages.

Office—FERRY WHARF,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST 1900. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	Eve
25 Sat	5 19	6 44	sets	7 30	7 45
26 Sun	5 20	6 43	7 3	8 08	8 22
27 Mon	5 21	6 41	7 27	8 41	8 59
28 Tues	5 22	6 40	7 55	9 11	9 31
29 Wed	5 23	6 38	8 21	9 57	10 17
30 Thurs	5 24	6 37	8 57	10 35	10 47
31 Fri	5 25	6 35	9 35	11 19	11 42

First Quarter 3d day, 11h. 15m., morning.
Full Moon 10th, 4h. 50m., evening.
Last Quarter 17th, 6h. 46m., morning.
New Moon 24th day, 10h. 54m., evening.

A. O'D. Taylor.

121 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.

OFFERS FOR SALE to a suitable party, Farm house of 8 rooms, with stable for 2 horses, room for 4 carriages. Fine cistern water. One acre of most fertile land, specially suited for market gardening, 4 miles out off Wapping Road near Mr. Joel Peckham's price $2250. For sale because owner has settled in Newport.

TELEPHONE NO. 820.

Branch office now open for the summer on Narragansett avenue, Jamestown, R. I.

Marriages.

At St. George's, August 23, 1900, by Rev. Charles G. Gilliat, D. D., Thomas Albert Lawton to Ida Frost Robinson.

Deaths.

In this city, Aug. 22, Isabel, twin daughter of Michael and Mary O'Connell, of 81 Burnside avenue, aged 1 year, 22 days.

In this city, Aug. 18, Mrs. Abby Shea, at the residence of her son, Michael F. Shea, 31 Tilden avenue.

In this city, 20th inst., Esther N., daughter of Andus Hanson, aged 10 years, 3 months, 7 days.

In this city, Aug. 18, Stephen Arthur, infant son of Charles and Julia Jones, aged 5 months and 5 days.

In South Portsmouth, Aug. 22, Robert Elliott, in the 83d year of his age.

In South Portsmouth, Aug. 22, Capt. Alfred Southwick Chase, in the 78th year of his age.

In Providence, Aug. 20, Edward Moore, 36; 21, Edgar Pratt, 62; 20, William A. Hendrick, 87; 19, Fred, son of George W., and Diana French, 51.

In East Providence, 20th inst., Charlotte, wife of P. A. Peterson, in her 71st year.

In Wickford, 20th inst., Daniel Alva, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Tefft, in his 11th year.

In Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 16, Addie Murchington.

In Pawtucket, 21st, Maria, widow of Ebenezer Payne, in her 84th year.

In Fall River, Aug. 17, Betsey, widow of Edward Jennings, aged 93 years.

In Fall River, Aug. 17, Elizabeth L., widow of John Williams, aged 70 years.

In Fall River, Aug. 17, Benjamin W. Le Valley, aged 55 years.

In Fall River, Aug. 17, Hannah Shepley, in her 77th year.

In Fall River, Aug. 16, Sarah A., widow of Hatfield Crowther, in her 58th year.

In Fall River, 20th inst., William Fox, in his 58th year.

In Fall River, 22st, John, son of Honora and the late Patrick Flynn, in his 31st year.

In Fall River, 20th inst., Thomas Gibson, in his 59th year.

In Fall River, 19th inst., Sarah, wife of Ambrose Kentworthy, in her 51th year.

Farms For Sale.

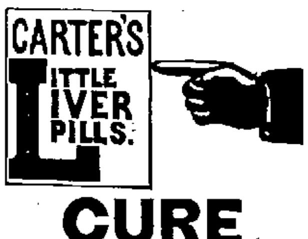
On West Shore in Portsmouth comprising farm buildings and 45 acres of land. $4,500
On Vaucluse avenue 11 acres and a good house (reduced from $2,700.) $2,250
On West Main Road 3 miles from State house 13 acres, excellent farm buildings $6,500

Apply to

SIMEON HAZARD.

91 BROADWAY.
Newport, R. I.

LADIES—Safe Home Remedy. Circular and particulars FREE. P. O. Box 3,088, Boston, Mass.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

AMERICANS LED.

Breached Three Gates of Imperial Palace In "Sacred City."

Fires, Fighting and Dissension Reported to Be Prevailing at Pekin.

London, Aug. 24.—A copyrighted Associated Press dispatch from Pekin, dated Aug. 15, via Chefoo, Aug. 22, says: The Americans breached three gates before the imperial palace and occupied the approaches to the last wall. Captain Henry J. Reilly, battery F, Fifth United States artillery, and five privates were killed, and 16 were wounded. During the afternoon the Americans returned to camp, pending a conference between the generals. Thereupon, the Russians occupied the approaches to the palace.

Captain Reilly was standing on the wall and directing the fire of his battery, when a bullet struck him in the mouth, killing him instantly. The battery hammered at the gates until they fell. In the meantime the infantry cleared the streets and walls, where the Chinese soldiers, with a fine cover, stubbornly resisted. The fighting was close and sharp.

A French battery, while shelling the approaches to the palace, narrowly missed the Americans.

General Chaffee and Mr. Conger are conferring regarding the diplomatic features of the situation.

Fire, fighting and dissension are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Pekin. The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital, dated as late as Aug. 17, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the imperial city. The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the imperial precinct, and street fighting was going on.

General Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China, and that, therefore, there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Judging from various, and in many cases, contradictory dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Pekin, the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that the combined forces are now placing sentries in the palace buildings to prevent looting and destruction. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed. The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves.

All the dispatches point to the fact that, when the latest message received here left Pekin, the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all awaiting instructions from their governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tientsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Pekin until negotiations for indemnity are under way. Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on Aug. 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the empress dowager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Pekin, but surrounded. The emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchurian campaign. The town of Mergen was captured Aug. 18, with trifling Russian loss, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving 10 guns, 700 rifles and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

The reports of risings in northern Korea are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill will toward foreigners, but to local dissatisfaction. The Korean government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

Stacy Made a Good Record.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 24.—Forty shooters from different parts of the country shot Thursday in the first of the Sportsmen's club two days' tournament. A. J. Stacey of Belchertown was high gun for the first day, breaking 113 of 120 on the regular program. H. G. Wheeler of Marlboro was second, with 112, and B. Leroy scored 111. High gun will be determined at the close of today's program.

Is Wanted In Lowell.

Lynn, Mass., Aug. 24.—The police authorities from other cities continue to send for information regarding C. A. Bidwell, who was arrested here on Tuesday. An officer from Lowell states that Bidwell is wanted in that city for the larceny of laces and jewelry from express offices. Local officers believe that Bidwell came from Ohio.

Hub's Voting List Greatly Reduced.

Boston, Aug. 24.—The board of election commissioners has completed its annual revision of the voting lists, which show the total voting strength of the city to be 57.49 percent. As compared with the voting list for the city election last year, it shows a falling off of 15,436 names.

MONDAY.

It all depends upon what you want in a soap. If you require simply a dirt remover, almost any soap will do. But if you care at all about the thing which is to be washed, you must think twice before you act. Any soap will clean linens and muslins, but Ivory Soap leaves them as white as snow. Any soap will clean sheets and table cloths, but Ivory Soap leaves no coarse, strong odor. Try it once!

IT FLOATS.

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ONE WAS KILLED.

Result of a Duel Between Two Colored Men at a Picnic.

Other News of Interest From Various Parts of New England States.

Andover, Mass., Aug. 24.—At a colored picnic at Shawsheen grove Wednesday a quarrel between George Davenport and Edward L. Janifer culminated in a duel with revolvers, the result of which was the death of Davenfut from a bullet in the heart, the arrest of Janifer on the charge of murder, while William Norris received a stray bullet in the leg. As both Davenport and Janifer fired five shots at each other, there was something approaching a panic among the people in the grove, and it is surprising that others were not hit.

Both men had been drinking heavily, but it is believed that the quarrel was an old one. Friends tried in vain to part the men, fearing serious results, but the passions of the two raged too high, and after calling each other vile names both pulled revolvers and began shooting. At the fourth shot Davenport was hit in the nose and in the next he fell to the ground with a bullet in his heart, expiring soon after.

Janifer was taken before Judge Poor. He was arraigned on the charge of murder, pleaded not guilty and was held without bail for the September grand jury. Norris, who was shot in the leg, had the missile extracted and was not seriously injured.

Janifer, after being taken to the Lawrence jail, claimed that the shooting was in self defense. Very little is known of Davenport, except that he was of a roving disposition.

A Society Scandal Recalled.

Boston, Aug. 24.—The Post says: Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheatland Smith, who created a sensation five years ago by eloping to Europe and getting married, have returned to America. It is rumored that the couple are stopping at one of the prominent hotels in Boston. The beautiful and wealthy Mrs. F. L. Higginson, with a family and occupying an excellent social position, fell madly in love with young Smith, just out of college, and met him in New York in December, 1895, where the two sailed for Genoa on the Hamburg-American liner Columbia. Mr. Higginson later secured a divorce and some time after married Miss Corinne Shattuck.

Crowd Violently Handled Officers.

Providence, Aug. 24.—While resisting arrest Thursday night, Stephen Lyons, for whom a warrant for revelling had been issued, was soundly clubbed, as were a number of his friends, who attempted to rescue him. Four officers were violently handled by a jeering crowd, who sympathized with Lyons. Lyons is an old offender, and it is his custom to resist arrest.

Lineman Killed by Live Wire.

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 24.—Ernest E. Lemay, a lineman, met with a horrible death Thursday. He climbed a pole to adjust a guy wire, and is supposed to have accidentally taken hold of a live one. The body was not released until communication could be had with the power station and the power shut off.

Killed by Burglars.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 24.—Miss May L. Fosberg, the 21-year-old daughter of R. L. Fosburg of the big contracting firm of R. L. Fosburg of Buffalo, was shot and instantly killed by one of a trio of burglars at 1:15 Sunday morning, as she was going to her father's room to assist him in his struggle with one of the gang. Mr. Fosburg was struck with some instrument over the head and badly injured, as was also his son, F. S. Fosburg, by the third member of the gang, each of whom escaped through open windows, and have not yet been captured, although the town was aroused by the sounding of the fire alarm, and posses have been organized.

Engineer Was Killed.

Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Montreal flyer on the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine railroad leaving Boston at 11 a. m. and Fitchburg at 12:35 p. m. ran into three cars of a working train between the state line and Fitzwilliams, N. H., Wednesday. The engine of the flyer was derailed, Engineer Frank Hughes dying at Keene, while the passengers were more or less shaken up and the track was blocked for five hours. Fireman Judd of the flyer jumped and escaped with a few bruises. There was no one on the working cars.

Topeka, Aug. 24.—William J. Bryan yesterday received a formal notice that he is the nominee of the Populists. The notification was made by Thomas M. Patterson, permanent chairman of the Populist national convention held last May at Sioux Falls. Mr. Bryan was at the same time informed of the endorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary league, this notification being given by A. W. Rucker.

Mr. Bryan's speech began by reciting the reasons for union of Populists and Democrats, stating that the two parties have the same fundamental principles. He touched the silver and cognate questions only lightly to show Republican inconsistency, and to give reasons why the Populists should still remain opposed to the Republicans. He then took up the trust question as applied to farmers, declaring that the farmer is robbed and is defenseless. Passing to the issue of imperialism and militarism he laid stress on the burdens which a large standing army will impose on the country, and especially on the farmer. His address followed closely upon the lines of his other recent speeches.

For Holding Up a German Bark.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The statement is published here that Great Britain has paid 60,000 marks as damages to the owners of the German bark Hans Wagner, which the British unjustifiably detained in South African waters during the early days of the war.

Despatched by a Mob

New Orleans, Aug. 24.—Sam Fields, a young negro, was shot to death by a mob of white men near Whitehall. Fields attempted to assault a white woman. He was taken from the officers by a mob and put to death.

He Chased a Cat.

Boston, Aug. 24.—All because of a cat, Daniel McDonald, 11 years old, is at the city hospital with a fractured skull. The cat went up a tree at Daniel's home, 254 Shawmut avenue. Daniel climbed the tree to get it. He fell and struck his head.

No Smallpox at Fall River.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 24.—The pest hospital of this city, located at Somerset Junction, was officially declared closed Monday. The late smallpox epidemic will cost the city about $12,000.

Capital $100,000. Surplus $74,648.

The National Exchange Bank,

38 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

WILL PAY

INTEREST ON ALL DEPOSIT

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Edward A. Brown, President, Perry G. Case, Vice President,
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AT PROPER TIME.

United States Will Make Peace Negotiations With China.

Message From Conger Justifies a Firm Reply to Li Hung Chang.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The reply of the United States to the application of Li Hung Chang for the appointment of peace commissioners is completed and a copy of the reply sent to the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, to be forwarded to Earl Li. A copy of the reply was sent to the other governments represented in China. This was done after a long conference at the White House Thursday.

The American reply is chiefly characterized by its firm tone and its brevity. While the document is open to the construction of being a rejection of Li Hung Chang's proposition for immediate negotiations, yet it is stated that rejection is probably too strong a term to apply to it. The United States places itself in the position of being ready at the proper time to take up peace negotiations, but in the present unsettled condition of affairs in the empire, the lack of knowledge as to who are the responsible rulers and what constitutes the actual Chinese government, it is made clear that the time has not arrived for pursuing the negotiations proposed.

The government of the United States takes the position that negotiations are impossible with a government which cannot prevent hostilities against the forces of the powers which were sent to the Chinese capital to save their envoys. As long as attacks are made on the troops of this and other governments, such as have followed the occupation of Pekin, and the attacks in the vicinity of Tientsin, it is deemed that the Chinese government is either unwilling or unable to prevent these hostilities, and for this reason negotiations must be deferred.

It is stated, however, that the reply is a step in the direction of opening negotiations. No question is raised as to the authority of Li Hung Chang to represent his government, but it is said that his credentials, like those of all others who come together for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace, will be examined by the respective representatives and the validity of the papers of each representative determined by that body. The United States, however, by communicating with Minister Wu, recognizes the Chinese government.

The most important development of the day as to the actual condition in Pekin came late in the afternoon, when the state department made public a dispatch from Minister Conger, dated at Pekin, only three days ago. It was as follows:

"Pekin, Aug. 19.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"The entire city with the exception of the imperial palace is occupied by Japanese, Russian, British, Americans and French. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. The Chinese army fled. The imperial family and the court have gone westward, probably to Si An Fu, in the province of Shen Si. No representatives of the Chinese government are in sight in Pekin and the conditions are chaotic. The palace is expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, numbering about 1000.

Conger."

Mr. Conger's message was particularly welcome to the officials, in showing how completely the entire city is dominated by the allies. Mr. Conger's statement that "the conditions are chaotic," was taken as another strong justification for the firm reply given to China. He emphasized the fact that the Chinese army has fled, the imperial family and court have gone, and no representative of the Chinese government is to be seen in Pekin.

Almost important as the Pekin news was the statement that the Boxers are again concentrating around Tientsin, and that last Sunday morning the Sixth cavalry with about 400 English and Japanese troops had a lively brush with the Boxers eight miles outside of Tientsin, where about 100 of the Chinese were killed and five Americans wounded. The casualty list in this fight seems to indicate a sudden and total rout.

The most important dispatch of the day was not made public by the war department, but was the subject of a conference at the White House between the president, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Adee. It was from General Chaffee. It was dated the 18th, and dealt entirely with military operations and conditions. While it cannot be said to have contained any bad news, and recorded the brilliant successes of the American troops who have borne themselves so gallantly in the assault on Pekin, it contained enough as to the unsettled conditions in China and the prospect of long and arduous work in restoring peace to form the subject for a consultation of some hours between the president and his advisers.

British Subjects Made Complaint.

New York, Aug. 24.—Preparatory to beginning a rigid investigation into the real cause of the race riot in New York last week, the grand jury has asked the police board for the official report of Chief Devery on the trouble. The board ordered Chief Devery to make a close investigation. The investigation was demanded by prominent colored men and others who are British subjects.

Crushed Skull Causes Death

Athol, Mass., Aug. 24.—Warren F. Briggs, 41 years old, an employe of the Athol and Orange Street railway, was on top of a car changing the trolley wire, and endeavored to step from one car to another. He fell between them and sustained a crushed skull. Death followed in a few hours.

Child Killed by a Tipcart.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Alice Dunn, 4 years old, was run over by a tipcart in Roxbury Monday and died in a few minutes. John C. Foley, the driver of the cart, is under arrest on the charge of manslaughter.

Another Presidential Candidate.

Washington, Ia., Aug. 24.—The United Christian, published at Rock Island, Ills., the official organ of the United Christian party, makes the statement that J. F. R. Leonard of Ainsworth, Ia., has been nominated by the national committee of that party as candidate for president of the United States. Leonard is a prosperous farmer, aged 50 years. He has accepted the nomination.

PASTURES GREATLY IMPROVED.

Cropping of Fruit Also Checked by Rainfall In the New England District.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Following is a statement of the weather and crop conditions of New England, compiled from the reports of correspondents of the weather bureau throughout the section, for the week ending Aug. 20:

The rains have apparently checked the falling of apples, peaches and plums, and have greatly increased the blackberry yield in northern localities. No agricultural interest has been improved more during the week than dairying. Pastures everywhere are greatly improved; streams that were dry 10 days ago are now running and there has been a marked increase in the supply of the milk. While harvesting has been hindered other farm operations have been helped by the rainfall. Fall plowing has now begun, and fields will at once be prepared for fall seeding.

Northern New England will secure a splendid second growth of grass, but only a portion of the southern district will be so favored. Meadows everywhere, however, are now improving, and pastures that were brown a few days ago are now green.

Corn is late, but very promising. Little buckwheat was sown in Connecticut on account of the dry weather.

Despite the large amount of apples that have fallen, there yet remains an average crop. In dry districts marketable apples will be less than usual, but cider apples will be in great quantities. A few correspondents from Maine state that while the trees are laden the fruit is small. Plums and grapes are abundant and flourishing.

Beans and late potatoes are doing well, though several reports from Maine and Vermont state that blight has affected the latter crop. Rust has seriously injured cucumbers and melon vines. Few turnips were sown in the dry areas.

Green corn is in full supply and sells at low prices. Generally, it is quoted at about 40c per box.

The past week was favorable for crops not yet matured. The weather of the week preceding had produced much damage in portions of southern New England, and in south central Connecticut the drought still prevails. While the heavy rains of the past week have been of inestimable value to corn, potatoes, buckwheat and turnips, they have retarded harvesting in the northern states. In some instances fields of uncut wheat, oats and barley have lodged badly. Under such conditions the prevailing cloudy and wet weather has caused considerable damage. Though the straw of early grain was light, and though the hay crop was short, the late fodder will be luxuriant. Millet, Hungarian grass, and all crops sown for ensilage are making rapid growth.

The Wages of Sin.

Everett, Mass., Aug. 24.—The young woman who died at a hospital Monday night, as the result of a criminal operation, has been identified by her husband as Mrs. Annie M. Southwick of Charlestown. Walter G. Southwick, the husband, said that his wife left his home six months ago of her own accord, but under the influence of an older woman of questionable character. It has been decided to hold an autopsy for the purpose of determining the exact cause of death. The police have made no arrests in the case yet. They have learned that Mrs. Southwick came here on Aug. 11, with a young man, and that she engaged a room of Mrs. Lawton on Broadway. The name of the man is unknown.

Two Shooting Accidents.

Boston, Aug. 24.—John T. Sullivan, 26 years old, was shot and probably fatally injured Tuesday by John Regan, 16 years old, at the home of the latter. The shooting, which was done with a rifle, was purely accidental. The young men were at target practice at the time. The wounded man made a statement by which he cleared his young comrade of any responsibility for the shooting.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 23.—An accidental explosion of the charge Harry Galpin, 13 years old, was placing in a gun fatally injured his brother, Arthur, aged 16 years, who was standing near his brother.

Another Canoeing Fatality.

Newton, Mass., Aug. 24.—The third victim within a week of canoeing accidents on the Charles river is Rosa Cox, 18 years old, colored, who was drowned Tuesday. Her companion, a colored man, was paddling down stream when Miss Cox stood up in the canoe. She lost her balance, and capsized the canoe. The man was picked up by a passing rowboat.

Stinson Wins Three-Cornered Race.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 24.—Will Stinson defeated Burns Pierce and Albert Champion in a hotly contested 25-mile motor-paced race at the Charles River park Tuesday night. His time was 42m. 6s. The victor won on his superior speed at critical stages and on his pacing facilities. At the beginning Champion was picked as the winner.

Motion For New Trial Overruled.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 24.—After considering the affidavits submitted by both sides and hearing arguments, Judge Cantrill has overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted last Saturday as an accomplice before the fact in the murder of William Goebel last January.

Has Been Burning For Forty Years.

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 24.—The fire in the mine at Summit Hill, which has been raging furiously the past week, has broken into the Spring Tunnel colliery, and all efforts to prevent its spread have so far proved unavailing. The fire in the Summit Hill mine originated 40 years ago, and has since been burning the coal steadily.

Proceedings In Hoyt Case Discontinued

New York, Aug. 24.—Justice Fitzgerald, in the supreme court, has signed an order discontinuing the proceedings brought for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the mental condition of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright.

An Ex-Governor's Downfall.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Ex-Governor Moses of South Carolina, who has been in the criminal courts several times, was fined $15 in the municipal court Wednesday for larceny.

Lawson's Horse Won $10,000 Purse

Boston, Aug. 24.—The feature of the grand circuit meet at the Readville track Wednesday was the big Massachusetts stake, $10,000, the fifth renewal for 2:12 trotters, and Thomas W. Lawson's Boralma won in straight heats. Despite the fact that the gelding was noticeably lame, he made a new mark for himself, as well as for the event, 2:0[illegible].

Industrial Trust Co.

NEWPORT BRANCH,

303 THAMES STREET.

Capital, ... $1,200,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits, . 619,525.55

The Industrial Trust Company transacts all the lines of business of a modern Trust Company, including a general banking business and the execution of all forms of trusts.

The company is a Depository of funds of the State of Rhode Island, of the Cities of Providence, Pawtucket, Newport and Central Falls, and of many of the Towns in the State.

The Company has the largest Capital of any banking institution in Rhode Island—20 per cent. of which is, under the provisions of its charter, deposited in approved securities with the State Treasurer.

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Every Man

Should see our collection of SPRING CLOTHING before purchasing. There is EVERYTHING here that people of good taste desire—nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell.

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To do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with

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Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

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Electric Light, Electric Power,
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Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY,

449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, 1900.

[The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.]

CHAPTER 778.

AN ACT Authorizing the Quartermaster-General to Provide Suitable Executive Offices For His Excellency the Governor Until the Completion of the New State House.

(Passed May 29, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The quartermaster-general is hereby authorized and empowered to hire and furnish suitable executive offices for his excellency the governor in the city of Providence until the completion of the new state house: Provided, that the rental for the same shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, and that the total cost of furnishing the same shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars in any one year; and the state auditor is hereby authorized and empowered to draw his order for the same upon the general treasurer, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon receipt of proper vouchers certified by the quartermaster-general and approved by the governor.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 779.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 3 of Chapter 63 of the General Laws Entitled "Of the Normal School Teachers' Institutes and Lectures."

(Passed May 31, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 63 of the General Laws is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Persons who shall have passed the regular course of studies at the normal school shall on the written recommendation of the principal receive a diploma issued by the trustees of the school."

CHAPTER 780.

AN ACT to Submit to the Electors a Proposition For the Issue of State House Bonds.

(Passed May 31, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The following proposition shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1900, in accordance with Chapter 11 of the General Laws:

STATE LOAN.

"Shall the general assembly be authorized and directed to provide for the issue of additional state house bonds in amount not to exceed the sum of $700,000, so much of said sum as may be necessary to be applied to the completion and furnishing of the new state house in the city of Providence and the suitable laying out of the grounds surrounding the same?"

CHAPTER 781.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 37 of the General Laws Entitled "Of Calling and Warning Town-Meetings."

(Passed May 31, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 6 of Chapter 37 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. Whenever the town council, or whenever seven of the electors of any town consisting of less than three thousand inhabitants, or five per cent. of the electors of any town consisting of more than that number, shall make a request in writing for the calling of a town-meeting to transact any business relating to such town in respect of which they shall have a right to vote, and direct the same to the town clerk, such town clerk shall cause the electors to be notified of the time when and the place where the same is to be holden, and of the business proposed to be transacted therein."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 782.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 1, Chapter 121, of the General Laws Entitled "Of the Inspection of Mill-Dams and Reservoirs."

(Passed May 31, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 121 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The governor shall in the year nineteen hundred and in every third year thereafter nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, an officer who shall be a competent civil engineer to be denominated 'commissioner of dams and reservoirs,' who shall hold office for three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. In the event of his death, resignation, absence from the state, or of his inability from any cause to discharge the duties of the office, the governor shall appoint a commissioner to act in his place until the expiration of the term of office of the disqualified or disabled commissioner."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 783.

AN ACT In Addition to Chapter 123 of the General Laws.

(Passed May 31, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Every person who shall kill any wild fox within the limits of the state shall upon presentation of the proof hereinafter designated receive therefor the sum of five dollars, to be paid by the general treasurer.

Sec. 2. Before such person shall be entitled to receive the aforesaid reward he shall exhibit to some officer duly qualified to administer oaths the entire carcass of the animal killed, and shall make affidavit of the time and place of such killing. The said officer shall thereupon remove one of the ears from said carcass, and shall in addition to his official attestation of said affidavit certify that the person making the same exhibited to said officer the entire carcass of the fox alleged to have been killed; and the state auditor shall upon presentation of such affidavit and certificate draw his order upon the general treasurer in favor of the person signing such affidavit.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 784.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 47 of Chapter 187 of the General Laws as Amended by Chapter 701 of the Public Laws.

(Passed May 31, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 47 of Chapter 187 of the General Laws as amended by section 1 of Chapter 701 of the Public Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 47. Every railroad corporation or trustees of such corporation operating railroads within this state shall cause flagmen or gates or other precautionary measures or appliances to be established or substituted wherever said railroads cross public highways, whenever and as often as in the opinion of the railroad commissioner it is necessary for the safety of the public: Provided, that any town or railroad corporation which claims to be aggrieved by the action of the railroad commissioner in ordering or refusing to order flagmen or gates or other precautionary measures or appliances to be established or substituted at such crossings may petition the appellate division of the supreme court for relief, and the decision of said court shall be final. Said petition shall be preceded by citation to said railroad commissioner in substantially the same form and the like procedure shall be had as is prescribed in section 3, Chapter 184 of the General Laws."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 786.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 459 of the Public Laws, Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1897.

(Passed May 31, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 459 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, A. D. 1897, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The governor shall appoint seven commissioners of inland fisheries, who shall hold their office for three years, and until their successors are appointed."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 787.

AN ACT In Amendment of an Act In Amendment of and In Addition to Chapter 112 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of Birds," and of the Several Acts in Amendment Thereof and In Addition Thereto.

(Passed June 13, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 4 of Chapter 112 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Chapter 112 shall not apply to the shooting of woodcock, ruffed grouse, commonly called 'partridge,' and quail, commonly called 'bob white,' from the fifteenth of October to the fifteenth day of December, inclusive; black duck, wood duck, teal, coot, [illegible] waters, or any of the so called [illegible] species, wild geese, and brant, from the fifteenth day of August to the first day of January; peep, plover, snipe, sandpipe, sanderling, greater and lesser yellow legs, curlew, and rails, from the fifteenth of July to the first day of January."

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 788.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 1 of Chapter 651 of the Public Laws Passed May 26, A. D. 1899.

(Passed June 13, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 651 of the Public Laws passed May 26, 1899, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. Every person who shall take or destroy, sell or offer for sale any undomesticated rabbit, hare, or gray squirrel after the first day of January and before the fifteenth day of October in each year shall be fined five dollars for each such rabbit, hare, or gray squirrel."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 789.

AN ACT to Approve and Publish and Submit to the Electors a Proposition of Amendment to the Constitution of This State.

(Passed June 13, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Whereas, a proposition of amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed by the last general assembly, by the votes of the majority of all the members elected to each house, and the same has been published and read to the electors at their annual town, ward, and district meetings in April last, as required by the thirteenth article of the constitution of this state, and is now presented to this general assembly for their action thereon; and a majority of all the members elected to each house at said annual meeting being present and approving of said proposed amendment;

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The following proposition of amendment to the constitution of this state, proposed by the last general assembly, is hereby declared approved, and for the purpose of publication and submission to the electors shall be designated as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

"Section 1. There shall be a session of the general assembly at Providence commencing on the first Tuesday of January in each year. The senators and representatives shall severally receive the sum of five dollars, and the speaker of the house of representatives ten dollars, for every day of actual attendance, and eight cents per mile for traveling expenses in going to and returning from the general assembly: Provided, that no compensation or mileage shall be allowed any senator or representative for more than sixty days attendance in any calendar year. The general assembly shall regulate the compensation of the governor and of all other officers, subject to the limitations contained in the constitution.

"Sec. 2. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the general assembly shall be elected at town, ward, and district meetings on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November annually, commencing A. D. 1901, and shall severally hold their offices for one year from the first Tuesday of January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 3. When the governor elect shall die, remove from the state, refuse to serve, become insane, or be otherwise incapacitated, the lieutenant-governor elect shall be qualified as governor at the beginning of the term for which he was elected. When both the governor and lieutenant-governor elect, or either the lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, or general treasurer elect are so incapacitated, or when there has been a failure to elect any one or more of the officers mentioned in this section, the general assembly shall upon its organization meet in grand committee and elect some person or persons to fill the office or offices, as the case may be, for which such incapacity exists, or as to which such failure to elect occurred. When the general assembly shall elect any of said officers because of the failure of any person to receive a plurality of the votes cast, the election in each case shall be made from the persons who received the same and largest number of votes.

"Sec. 4. If the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor be both vacant, by reason of death or otherwise, they shall be filled by the general assembly in grand committee, and the acting governor shall, if the general assembly is not then in session, call a special session thereof for that purpose within twenty days after both of said offices become vacant if a stated session is not sooner to occur.

"Sec. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary of state, attorney-general, or general treasurer from any cause, the general assembly in grand committee shall elect some person to fill the same: Provided, that if such vacancy occurs when the general assembly is not in session the governor shall appoint some person to fill such vacancy until a successor elected by the general assembly is qualified to act.

"Sec. 6. When a senator or representative elect shall die, remove from the state, refuse to serve, become insane, or be otherwise incapacitated, or when at an election for any senator or representative no person shall receive a plurality of the votes cast, a new election shall be held. A vacancy in the senate or house of representatives shall be filled at a new election. The general assembly shall provide by general law for the holding of such elections at such times as to insure that each town and city shall be fully represented in the general assembly during the whole of every session thereof so far as is practicable. Every person elected in accordance with this section shall hold his office for the remainder of the term or for the full term, as the case may be, of the office which he is elected to fill, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

"Sec. 7. In elections by the general assembly in grand committee the person receiving a majority of the votes shall be elected. Every person elected by the general assembly to fill a vacancy, or pursuant to section 3 of this article, shall hold his office for the remainder of the term or for the full term, as the case may be, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

"Sec. 8. A quorum of the grand committee shall consist of a majority of all the members of the senate and a majority of all the members of the house of representatives duly assembled pursuant to an invitation from one of said bodies which has been accepted by the other, and the acceptance of which has been communicated by message to the body in which such invitation originated, and each house shall be attended by its secretaries and clerks. No act or business of any kind shall be done in grand committee other than that which is distinctly specified in the invitation by virtue of which such grand committee is assembled, except to take a recess or to dissolve: Provided, that the grand committee may appoint a subcommittee of its own members to count any ballots delivered to it and report the result of such count.

"Sec. 9. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, attorney-general, general treasurer, and senators and representatives in the general assembly in office when this amendment goes into effect shall continue to hold their offices, with the powers and duties and subject to the limitations prescribed therein for like officers, until the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1902, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Vacancies in their number from any cause shall be filled in the manner which is prescribed by law at the time of their occurrence. All officers who by the provisions of this amendment are continued in office beyond the stated time for which they were elected or appointed shall receive a pro rata compensation for their increased term of service, based upon the compensation provided for in this amendment or by law.

"Sec. 10. The first election of officers named in the next preceding section under this amendment shall be held upon the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1901. The town, ward, and district meetings therefor shall be warned and conducted, and the result thereof determined, authenticated, and declared in the manner at that time prescribed by law, and the persons then elected shall hold their offices from the said first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1902, and thereafter until their successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 11. The general assembly shall provide by law for the registration necessary to qualify persons to vote at said first election, which registration shall close on the last day of June, A. D. 1901, and after the adoption of this amendment no person of whom registration is or may be required by law shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall have been registered in the town or city where he resides on or before the last day of June next preceding the time of his voting. For all elections by the people held before said Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1901, the qualifications of the electors shall be such as were required by the constitution and laws existing at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

"Sec. 12. This amendment shall take in the constitution of the state the place of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of article VIII, 'Of elections;' and of section 11 of article IV, 'Of the legislative power;' and of article III of the amendments to the constitution; which said article and sections, and all other provisions of the constitution inconsistent herewith, are hereby annulled."

Sec. 2. The foregoing proposition of amendment shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, at meetings of the electors to be held on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1900. The voting-places in the several cities and towns shall be kept open during the hours required by law for voting therein for general officers of the state.

Sec. 3. The secretary of state shall cause the said proposition of amendment to be published as a part of this act in the manner provided by law for publishing the public laws of the state, prior to the day of the said meetings of the said electors; and the said proposition shall be inserted by the town and city clerks in the warrants or notices by them to be issued previous to said meetings of the electors for the purpose of warning the town, ward, or district meetings; and said proposition shall be read by the town, ward, and district clerks to the electors in the town, ward, and district meetings to be held as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. The town, ward, and district meetings to be held as aforesaid shall be warned, and the list of voters shall be canvassed and made up, and the said town, ward, and district meetings shall be conducted in the same manner as now provided by law for the town, ward, and district meetings for the election of general officers of the state.

Sec. 5. At the close of the polls on said day of said meetings of the electors, the moderator and town clerk, or the warden and ward clerk, or the moderator and district clerk, shall, in open town, ward, or district meeting, count said ballots and seal up the same, and shall certify that the ballots by them sealed up are the ballots given in at said meetings of the electors, the number of such ballots, and that the number of ballots on said proposition does not exceed the number of electors voting at said meetings, and shall deliver or send such ballots, so sealed up and certified, to the secretary of state within five days after said sixth day of November, A. D. 1900.

Sec. 6. The governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general shall count said ballots on or before the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1900. And the governor shall announce the result by proclamation on or before the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1900; and if said proposition of amendment shall have been approved by three-fifths of the electors of the state present and voting thereon in said town, ward, and district meetings, the same shall be declared to be a part of the constitution of the state, and shall be numbered as an additional article in amendment thereto.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 790.

AN ACT In Amendment of Chapter 599 of the Public Laws, and an Act In Amendment of and In Addition to Section 19 of Chapter 296 of the General Laws, "Of the Militia."

(Passed June 13, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of an act in amendment of Chapter 599 of the Public Laws and of an act in amendment of and in addition to section 19 of Chapter 296 of the General Laws, "Of the militia," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The provisions of section 19 of Chapter 296 of the General Laws, "Of the militia," shall apply to every commissioned officer and every enlisted man of the artillery company of the town of Newport, and the Kentish Guards, of East Greenwich, whether or not the enlistment papers shall be on file in the office of the adjutant-general, in the militia service, on the first day of January, A. D. 1900, provided he shall be duly enlisted according to the charters of said companies and shall have rendered the service required by said acts."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 791.

AN ACT In Amendment of Section 5, Chapter 29, of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Revenue of the State."

(Passed June 13, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 5 of Chapter 29 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the revenue of the state," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Every insurance company incorporated and doing business in this state shall annually, on the first Monday in April, pay to the general treasurer two per centum of the gross premiums and assessments received on property and upon the lives of individuals insured by said company during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding on property and upon the lives of individuals insured by said company within this state, and on property and upon the lives of individuals insured in any other state on which such company has not paid, and is not liable to pay a tax to such other state."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 792.

AN ACT Making an Additional Appropriation For the Support of the State Government For the Fiscal Year Ending on the 31st Day of December, A. D. 1900.

(Passed June 13, 1900.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The following sum or so much thereof as may be necessary and authorized by law is hereby appropriated to the object hereinafter expressed, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for the support of the state for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1900; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders upon the general treasurer for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time upon receipt of properly authenticated vouchers:

For officers' fees in criminal cases, twenty-five hundred dollars..........$2,500 00

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

Accident Insurance For L. A. W. Members.

The national executive committee of the League of American Wheelmen has made arrangements with one of the strongest insurance companies in the United States whereby league members will secure one of their strongest benefits. They have provided for an accident insurance policy, covering cycling accidents, which will be issued exclusively to L. A. W. members and which will pay an indemnity of $1,000 in case of death and $5 per week for five weeks for disability. These policies will be issued by Secretary Bassett of the L. A. W., Boston, upon receipt of 30 cents, and applications may be sent in at once.

Thermometer a Nursery Requisite.

A thermometer is almost indispensable in the nursery. It should, if possible, hang in the middle of the room, away from the door, window, wall and fireplace, where the mercury may be affected by the draft. If the room where the baby is obliged to sleep is very hot in the middle of the day or at night, hang a wet sheet over the window and have the door open. Sprinkle the sheet as it dries with a whisk broom that has been dipped in cold water.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Sorry Her Lot.

"How awfully dull Eve must have been in Eden with no clothes to wear."

"Worse still, no other woman's clothes to criticise."—Brooklyn Life.

The Extent of His Knowledge.

"What do you think is at the bottom of the ocean, professor?"

"Excuse me, but I have never gone into the subject deep enough for that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Painful Uncertainty.

"Humor and pathos are closely allied."

"That's so; when a man gets off an obscure joke it is pathetic to see him wait for people to laugh."—Detroit Free Press.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of — The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Worm That Had to Turn.

"No, you kain't go swimmin'," cried old Farmer Hardman, "I got this here ax t' grind, an'——"

"Oh," protested his young son, "I don't wanter be a-grindin' thet old stone all the time."

"Why, you worm! How dare ye? Ye'll do as I say."

Then, tradition has it, the worm turned.—Philadelphia Press.

As to Mind and Matter.

Knowsitt—"The mental condition of a man regulates his physical condition."

Ritesitt—"Oh, I don't know. I write Christmas stories all summer and summer stories all winter, but it never affects the thermometer at my house."

A Commonplace Complaint.

Madge—"My milliner must have had a sunstroke; I won't travel in such a looking hat."

Mack—"What's the matter with it?"

Madge—"Why, it looks too—too rational."—Indianapolis Journal.

Indeed It Is.

Teacher. "Reginald, can you tell me what is the most dangerous animal to civilized man?"

Reginald. "Yessum; it's the Democratic mule."—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Safe Anchorage.

It was the shade of William Penn that was soliloquizing.

"Speaking of one's ship coming in," said he, "when my next Senator-ship comes in, she'll find safe moorings at the Quay."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Retribution.

Nodd. "Are you going to take your servants with you camping out?"

Todd. "If I can get them to go. I want to get even with them for all the discomforts they have caused me."—Harper's Weekly.

Put on in Layers.

"What a thin face that giddy Miss Shiner has?"

"Yes, but her complexion is thick."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The New Debauchee.

"Your dissipated cousin from Paris is keeping very straight, isn't he?"

"Yes. He says he'd be eternally ashamed to be seen in a patrol wagon drawn by horses!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Terror Meets His Match.

"The weather man has treated us pretty well this week."

"Mebbe he's afraid to grind out bad days while his wife is cleaning house."—Chicago Record.

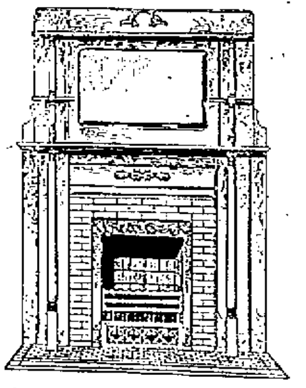
Flying in the Face of Tradition.

"Does Kitty enjoy the art galleries abroad?"

"It seems not; she writes that all the famous Venuses she has seen are as ugly as a mud fence."—Detroit Free Press.

WOOD MANTELS,

150 Different Designs.



It is no exaggeration to say that we carry a large and more complete stock of Mantels and Fire-place goods, than ALL other dealers in New England. No other house in the country can possibly sell the same quality of goods at the prices we quote. Why? Because we manufacture largely and at certain seasons of the year retail our goods at wholesale prices.

As an Example.

The mantel as shown above is solid oak well finished; solid wood carving and French Plate Mirror.

Price During this Sale, $18.00
Coal Grate, Enamel Tile Facing and Hearth, $18.00

Mantel is 5 feet wide over all and 6 feet 8 inches high.
Special attention given to mail orders.
No charge for packing.
Freight allowed to your city.

Crooker Mantel & Tile Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Wareroom, 220-222 Weybosset St.
Factory, Manchester St.

Reduction in price of
COKE.

DELIVERED:
Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50
Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:
Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels
Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT
181 Thames Street,
receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.

Boots!

Calf Boots,
Kip Boots,
Grain Boots,
Felt Boots,
Wool Boots,
Rubber Boots,

at our usual moderate prices, at

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It is quickly absorbed.

Gives relief at once.

Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury. No Injurious drug. Regular size, 50 cents; Family size, $1.00 at Druggists or by mail.

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CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

A Few Words about Pain-Killer

A prominent Montreal clergyman, the Rev. James H. Dixon, Rector St. Judes and Hon. Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, writes:—"Permit me to send you a few lines to strongly recommend PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. I have used it with satisfaction for thirty-five years. It is a preparation which deserves full public confidence."

Pain-Killer — A sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Cramps, &c.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

There is only one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis.'

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,
New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,
C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET CO.,
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10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY,
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at
16 Callendar Avenue.

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For New York, the South and West

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN week days, steamer PLYMOUTH Sundays.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days at 9:15 p. m., and Sundays, at 10:00 p. m. Due New York 7 a. m.

Returning—Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM of the PROVIDENCE LINE perform the service to Newport on week days, leaving New York from Pier 18, North River, at 5:00 p. m.; due Newport 2:30 a. m., leaving Newport at 3:15 a. m. for Providence. On Sundays from New York the FALL RIVER LINE STEAMERS perform the service to Newport, leaving New York from Pier 19, North River, at 5:00 p. m.; due Newport 3:15 a. m., leaving at 3:15 a. m. for Fall River.

Fare—New York and Newport, $3.00, via direct steamer, or via Fall River Line Steamer to Fall River, thence rail.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

A. P. BRYANT, Agent, Newport, R. I.
G. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
PROVIDENCE

Week days 7:15, 10:30 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Sundays 8:15 a. m. and 5, 5:15, 9 p. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 9 a. m., 2 and 5 p. m.; Sundays 10 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 cents.

The first a. m. boat from Newport to Providence and last p. m. boat from Providence to Newport stop at Conanicut and Prudence Parks daily, Sundays included.

Leave Newport for
Narragansett Pier

Week days at 10:15 a. m. Return 4:05 p. m. Sundays 11:50 a. m., 3 p. m. Return 12:30, 4:20 p. m.

For Block Island

Week days at 10:15 a. m. Return 2:15 p. m. Sundays 11:15 a. m. Return 3 p. m.

Leave Newport for Fall River

at 5 p. m. (Sundays, 5.15 p. m.) Leave Fall River for Newport 9 a. m. (Sundays, 10 a. m.)

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 10, 1900.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7 05	10 00	1 20	1 10	7 25	*11 15
Providence, ar	8 50	11 50	3 18	5 50	*9 50	——
Boston, ar	10 18	1 18	4 50	7 00	11 00	——
New York	1 50	4 50	6 58	11 00	†1	6 58
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Leave

	NIGHT A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	‡P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New Y'k	*12 02	——	5 00	10 02	1 02	1 52	5 00
Boston	12 03	6 42	10 03	1 03	3 00	——	7 00
Prov.	1 25	8 02	11 14	2 10	4 15	——	8 22
Newp't, arr	6 35	9 10	1 00	4 00	6 10	6 55	10 35
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily.
‡Saturdays only till Sept. 1.
†Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2.15 a. m., Philadelphia, 6.10 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.37 a. m.; Washington, 10.42 a. m.
**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after June 12, 1900, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.12, 10.42 a. m., 12.42, 3.18, 4.12, n6.00, 6.42 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50, e9.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50, e9.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 1.00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 8.20, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m. PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.15 a. m., 12.27, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, e9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3 p. m.

n Boat from Fall River
e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Sup't, Boston.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company.

Leave Fall River for Newport—*6.45, 7.15, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45, 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, **10.15, **10.45, **11.15.

Leave Newport for Fall River—*7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.45, **10.00, **10.30, **11.00, **11.30.

**To Portsmouth car barn only.
*Except Sundays.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

MIDY

Sold by all Druggists.

SPRING OF 1900.

NEW CARPETS
—AND—
WALL PAPERS.

Large and Choice Collection, at
LOWEST PRICES.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,
138 THAMES STREET.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Cause for Suspicion.

"Papa said little Perry, "I thought you told us the minister was a vegetarian."

"Yes, he is. He doesn't believe in killing animals for food."

"Well when he was here to dinner Sunday and asked the blessing he began by saying: 'O Lord, it is meat that we should be thankful for,' didn't he?"—Chicago Record.

A Melancholy Reflection.

"The writings of Confucius are unsurpassed as moral precepts," said the able Chinaman.

"Yes," answered the cynic, "but they resemble most proverbs and other forms of good advice. When it comes to a pinch they don't stop any riots."—Washington Star.

Evidence to the Contrary.

Railway Agent. Our railway, madam, is strictly up to date in every respect.

Madam. Nonsense. Look at this woman on your excursion folder; her sleeves have been out of style for three years.—Chicago Record.

After the Ceremony.

"Ah, George," she sighed, "do you remember how we used to sit on one chair at papa's?"

"That was all right at papa's," replied the practical George, "but I'm not a-going to forget that these chairs cost me good money!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Utilizing the Opportunity.

Visitor (shrieking for help). Oh please come and kill that snake that's crawled up my skirt!

Summer Resort Reporter. Allow me, madam. With your permission, I'll keep it and spring a sea-serpent sensation next week.

Which?

"Your advertisement reads 'Wanted a silent partner.'"

"Certainly."

"Well, shall we put it under the head of 'Business Chances' or 'Matrimonial?'"

Match Scratcher.

Tommy's father was growing a beard, and one night after receiving his good night kiss, Tommy rubbed his cheek ruefully, felt his father's chin and said:

"Is that where you strike your matches, dad?"

Exit the Lady.

We have all met people whose pride in their own possessions is so great that they can see no charm in those of others.

A young botanist was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen through a conservatory and explaining to them the properties of some of the choicest plants.

Among the visitors was a would-be young-looking middle-aged lady who at every description volunteered the statement that the plants and flowers she had at home were quite equal to anything exhibited here, or, indeed, anywhere. Just as they were passing a giant cactus she was heard to exclaim:

"Well, this is nothing extraordinary. I have a cactus at home that is still larger. I planted and reared it myself."

"Reared it yourself?" the botanist gently observed. "How remarkable! This specimen is sixty-three years old, and if yours is still larger——"

The lady did not stay to hear any more, but executed a strategic movement to the rear.—London Tit-Bits.

In Campaign Time.

"What's the matter, George?" the candidate's wife asked, as he hung up his hat and cast a wild, hunted look around the room.

"My political career is ended," he groaned. "I have lost the labor vote."

"Mercy!" she exclaimed, "how did that happen?"

"I was going along attending carefully to the business of keeping in touch with the walking delegates and their interests," he replied, "when suddenly there was a clang and a rattle, and a fire engine was hurried down the street and around the next corner. I got excited and ran to see where the fire was, and that's when this terrible thing happened to me. Before I knew what I was doing I was running along on a sidewalk that had been laid by nonunion men, and now I'm under charges of encouraging 'scab' labor."

Couldn't Live Up to it.

Lady. "So your real name isn't Jones. I hope you've not changed it on account of some misdeed."

Tramp. "Oh, no, mum. Ez yer don't have no woodpile, I don't mind tellin' yer dat me real name's Sawyer, an' was entirely too suggestive for a man uv my dispersishyun an' habits."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Why do you go to Marshland for the summer? I hear the air is full of malaria, hotels poor, no views and no sea bathing."

Very true. "But there's a good road for automobiles."

INDEX WASHINGTON
MINING STOCKS.

BUNKER HILL - SULLIVAN
AT 15 CTS. PER SHARE
IS A SURE WINNER.

Write today if you want to Make Money.

JOSHUA T. NOWELL
601 Stock Exchange Building Boston, Mass.

Just One Sample Ton of
Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering, than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley and Pittson White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,
Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf.
Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading.

Consulting Authority.

It was an open car. A man of years and sedateness sat next to a young man who was consulting a pocket dictionary. By and by, without any premonitory symptoms, the sedate man said:

"Isn't it in there? I was looking over one of them books yesterday, and I picked out the very words."

"What do you refer to?" asked the young man.

"To what a woman up my way called me when I asked her to marry me."

"And what was it?"

"A concave cataleptic semi-annual old idiot. At first I didn't exactly know whether she meant to say yes or turn me down, but after looking in the dictionary I made up my mind that she wasn't for me. Mighty handy these dictionaries are, when you get stuck on a hard word, eh?"—Washington Post.

Literary Notes.

A Private Chivalry is the title of the new novel by Francis Lynde, which Messrs. D. Appleton and Company announce for early publication. The scene, which is laid in Colorado, shifts from the stirring life of a mining camp to Denver, and the story is said to be remarkable for dramatic actions and suspended interest.

The picture of the battle of Gettsburg in Mr. J. Altsheler's romance of the civil war, In Circling Camps, has been described as the strongest description of the great conflict which has been written by a novelist.

It is understood that a second edition of Dr. W. E. Barton's new novel, Pine Knot, has been called for, although the book has been published little more than a fortnight.

No Deformity There.

Tommy (allowed to sit up)—Why, Sister Clara, Mr. Tadwell's feet are both alike. (Embarrassment of Tommy's sister.)

Mr. Tadwell (coming gallantly to the rescue)—Of course, Tommy, what did you think?

Tommy—I didn't think nothin, only I heard Sister Clara say you're always puttin your best foot backward and I wanted to see which one it was.—Exchange.

A Probability.

She. You know, Harry, so far as I am concerned, I am only too happy to become your wife, but my father, you know—.

He. But what has your father got to do with it? Your father hasn't got to live with me.

She. No, Harry, but you may have to live with father, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Just Saved Herself.

"Do you know, Miss Point Breeze," remarked young Mr. Softley, "it is said that monkeys actually have a language and talk to each other."

"If that is true," replied the young woman, "I should very much like to hear the monkeys' opinion of——" She stopped suddenly, as one who had escaped a break.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Times.

The Hub-bub Club.

"Julia and I have organized a lovely conversation club among the girls."

"What do you call it?"

"The Hub-bub Club."

"Gracious! What does that mean?"

"Oh, we meet around in the mornings on one another's porches and all talk at once."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Encouragement.

Mrs. Short. Oh, dear! I do wish we were rich. Just think of the good we could do if we only had lots of money.

Mr. Short. True, my dear; but we can do a great deal of good in a quiet way now.

Mrs. Short. Yes, of course—but no one will ever hear of it.—Chicago News.

She Wanted Only Pins.

Friend (noticing the confused heaps of goods of every description scattered promiscuously around the shop)—Halloa! what's happened? Been taking an inventory, had a fire, or are you going to move out?

Haberdasher. That shows how little you know about shopkeeping. We have merely been waiting on a lady who dropped in for a paper of pins.

Some of Her Own,

A newly married lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write.

"Oh, you should just see some of his love letters!"

"Yes, I know," was the freezing reply; "I've got a bushel of them at home in my trunk."—London Tit-Bits.

Just Matched.

"Mummy, may I have a lock of daddy's hair to keep?"

"Whatever for, dear?"

"You see, mummy, my rocking horse has lost his tail, an' dad's hair is just the color!"

But dad said no.

Resisting Extortion.

"Diamonds are getting higher and higher."

"Yes, dearie, but we can fix that all right."

"How?"

"We won't buy any."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Wrong Physician.

Servant. The doctor's office hour is over.

Patient. Great heavens—man, I've swallowed a half dollar. Let me see him.

Servant. On account of a half dollar? You've mistaken your physician, sir.

His Extenuation.

Judge. I see you have already been brought before the courts three times for burglary.

Accused. Very true. But don't the records also tell you that I was three times discharged for lack of evidence?

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
Costs less than One Cent a cup.
Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.
A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.
TRADE-MARK.
WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.
Established 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

No Private Interview.

"Could I have a few minutes' private conversation with you?" he asked as he stood in the open door of a lawyer's office in the Loan and Trust building the other afternoon.

"Can't you speak right out from where you are?" asked the lawyer in reply, after looking the man over.

"I rather make a private matter of it."

"What's the nature of your business?"

"Confidential—strictly private and confidential, sir."

"Well, I have no time to grant you a private interview. If you have anything to say you can let-er go right here. Now, what is it?"

"I—I wanted the loan of a quarter, sir," stammered the man.

"Oh, did you! And you wanted a private interview to ask me for that?"

"Yes, sir. I knew that it would hurt both our feelings if I were refused in public—yours because you couldn't afford to loan the money and mine because I couldn't get it. Can you grant my request, sir?"

"No, sir."

"And does it hurt your feelings?"

"Not a bit. You are mistaken on that point."

"And my feelings are the only ones hurt?"

"Yours alone."

"Just so," said the man as he bowed and backed out. "I beg your pardon. I was mistaken. You have the money and no feelings and I have the feelings and no money. Impossible chasm; no use in trying to bridge. Good day."

Then They Felt Sad.

It was the Scottish express, and as it was not due to stop for another six hours, the other nine occupants of the smoker began to get nervous. The tenth passenger, who was sitting in the window corner with a cap pulled over his face, groaned again. The kind-hearted old gentleman, snoozing opposite, unscrewed a flask of cold tea and passed it to his inflicted neighbor. He drank long and eagerly.

"Do you feel better?" asked the giver.

"I do," said he who had groaned.

"What ailed you, anyway?"

"Ailed me?"

"Yes; what made you groan so?"

"Groan! Great Scott, man, I was singing!"

Then a great silence fell on that third-class smoker.—London Answers.

His Vocation in Life..

"That boy talks too much," said the disgusted father relative to his offspring. "You ought to whale it out of him."

"But what harm does it do," asked the fond mother.

"Harm!" roared the father. "Harm! Why, if he isn't checked the first thing we know he'll become a prize fighter or a free silver crank."

Fellow Pilgrims.

Sandy Pikes. As de great tragedians would say: "To be or not to be?"

Lady. Is it possible that you are a patron of the drama?

Sandy Pikes. No, ma'am!

Lady. Then, where do you meet the great tragedians?

Sandy Pikes. In box cars on' on de pikes, ma'am.

A Rude Shock.

He. I know your family does not like me, but—will you be my wife?

She. Well, I should say not!

He. Whew! That's rather a—

She. I repeat I should say not, but as a girl in love doesn't generally do as she should I'll say "Yes!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Slight Variation.

"And when we landed on the reef," said the returned missionary, "the natives wore only a ——"

"Please don't spring that old joke about them only wearing a smile," interrupted one of the listeners.

"I will not, brother. I will say they only wore a frown."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No Hope.

Mrs. Spinks—"I can't pay you. I haven't a cent. But perhaps my husband will have some money when he gets home. I believe he's gone to a horse race."

Grocer (weeping): "Alas! madam, you are mistaken. It wasn't a horse race he went to. It was a church fair. —New York Weekly.

The Corn-fed Philosopher.

"Tact," said the corn-fed philosopher, "is best shown by its lack in the person who asks a newspaper poet if he isn't a reporter."—Indianapolis Press.

At the Restaurant.

First man (excitedly). Our restaurant is on fire.

Second Man (calmly). Come, then, hurry up and perhaps at last we may be able to get something hot.—Pearson's Weekly.

One Objection.

Rusty Raggles. "What you t'ink o' dis new campaign motto, 'Four Years More o' de Full Dinner Pail?'"

Weary Waggles. "Don't like it. Suggests work."

Stranger. I noticed your advertisement in the paper this morning for a man to retail imported canaries. Proprietor of Bird Store. Yes, sir. Are you looking for a job? Stranger. Oh, no. I merely had a curiosity to know how the canaries lost their tails.—Chicago News.

Riley's Twin Story.

Oliver Herford repeats with great delight a story James Whitcomb Riley tells about twins. These particular twins live near Mr. Riley out in Indianapolis. Once, not very long ago, one of them was naughty, and to punish her the mother made her stay indoors all day. To add a keener edge to her disgrace, favors were showered upon her sister. Sister was given a new parasol and went prancing up and down the front walk in the greatest glee. Presently one of the neighbors came by and paused at the gate to speak to the child.

"You're one of the Brown twins, aren't you?" asked the neighbor.

"Yes'm," answered the little girl.

"Which twin are you?" the neighbor inquired.

The child gave her skirts a proud toss.

"Oh," said she, complacently, "I'm the good little twin that's out walking."

Unwise Woman.

He—I know a man who would be willing to give a thousand dollars to hear you sing.

She—Totally deaf, I presume?

He—Yes. And after he had heard you he would give another thousand dollars to be deaf again, I imagine.

This fable for ladies teaches that the easiest way to irritate the gentleman to whom one may be married is to guess his jokes in advance.—Indianapolis Press.

Municipal Guilt.

"Let us get down to facts! In the first place, you have only yourself to blame for this indigestion."

"No, doctor, I blame the city."

"The city? What has it to do with it?"

"It put a homely policeman on our beat."

"And what has that to do with your indigestion?"

"Why, we couldn't keep a cook."—Chicago News.

A Blessing in Disguise.

I suppose you are greatly displeased with my daughter's pianoforte practising. It must annoy you dreadfully—the flat has such thin walls."

"Well, no, I have no wish to condemn your daughter's practicing. It has been the direct cause of my wife and I taking a great deal of very beneficial outdoor exercise." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rather Strange.

"Our American friends are strange people," remarked Oom Paul reflectively.

In what way?" inquired the Boer general.

"Why, every time we get together and win a big battle they get together and hold a big sympathy meeting for us."—Chicago News.

Bad Taste.

"Some people don't seem to have any idea of the fitness of things at all."

"What's gone wrong?"

"At our Sunday school picnic the other day Mrs. Goodwillie didn't furnish a thing but deviled ham sandwiches."—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Blunder.

"Your wife seems to have taken a violent dislike to Meechem."

"Yes. When he was at the house the other day he leaned his head back against one of the ornamented tidies she keeps on the rocking chairs for that purpose."—Chicago Tribune.

The Last Straw.

"Judson thought he might pull through without making an assignment, but just as he was about arranging satisfactorily with his creditors ——"

"What happened?"

"The bill for his wife's summer gowns came in."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Summer Idiot.

"I'd like to know why diplomas are printed on sheepskin," said the small boy boarder.

"Sheepskin is the favorite instead of paper because it is the proper thing for hide degrees," explained the Cheerful Idiot.—Indianapolis Press.

Look Lots of Nerve.

"Didn't it require a lot of nerve to stand up and face the enemy in battle?" asked the interested listener.

"Yes'm," said the old soldier, "and it took a whole lot of muscle to get away when the bloody beggars charged on us."—Chicago Tribune.

The Rural Humorist.

Farmer Dunk (to his nag). "Whoa, there, Filipino! Whoa, confound you!"

Farmer Haytoob. "That's a funny name for a hoss. Why in tunkett do ye call him Filipino?"

Farmer Dunk. B'cuz he's always running away."—Judge.

The increased attention given Italian life in America, caused by the tragic fate of King Humbert, has resulted in a still larger interest in Mr. H. W. Thomas' The Last Lady of Mulberry, which is already accepted as the classic where Italy in New York is concerned. It so happens that the author of this picturesque romance had a very pleasant interview with King Humbert a few years since, and some of the king's inquiries regarding the Italians in this country led to the first suggestion of The Last Lady of Mulberry.

The Wag and Mr. Fresh.

Mr. Fresh. "What's the best thing you ever read on mules?"

The Wag. "This:

" 'The traveller observes at Ems as he passes—
Here, as elsewhere, the women run after asses!' "

Fresh. "That's good; who wrote it?"

Wag. "Why, Owen Meredith, and let me tell you he knew his business."

Fresh. "Who was it said, 'When you see a beautiful woman—run?'"

Wag: "Old man Socrates, the wisest rat in the Athenian barn."

Fresh. "Was he?"

Wag. "Sure, Mike, but the trouble is the boys run the wrong way?"—Atlanta Journal.

That Was All.

"I can't imagine why Miss Rockingham treats me so coldly. The other evening when I called she said she had been eating green onions and hoped I would excuse her. Since then she has hardly spoken to me."

"That's curious. What did you say when she excused herself?"

"Let me see! Why, I merely told her not to mind; that it would be an easy matter for me to keep far enough away not to be disturbed."

"Oh!"—Chicago Times.Herald.

The Last Straw.

Hix—An acquaintance of mine patented an appliance to enable a girl to play two pianos at one time.

Dix—Did he make anything out of it?

Hix—Well, he made a move out of the town. His neighbors threatened to mob him.—Chicago News.

The First of the Season.

The following letter was lately sent to a Sheffield schoolmaster:

"Dear Sir—Please excuse my boy a scratching hisself. He's got a new flannel shirt on."—Tit-Bits.

It was the morning after one of the "most delightful dances of the season given by the younger set" that a crowd of chattering girls were gathered together discussing what a good time they had enjoyed, when one of them picked up the evening paper and began to read an account of the affair. Finally she exclaimed: "Why, Grace Darling, I thought you wore pure white last night!" "I did," replied Grace. "Why, the paper has it that you wore a white dress and a black girdle!" said the first girl. I told Charley that somebody would see him if he didn't take his arm away," indignantly replied Grace, and then she blushed and became confused and couldn't find a place to rest her eyes.—Memphis Scimetar.

Mamma. Angela, have you obliterated all the traces of your broken engagement? Got back your letters, gifts and so on?

Angela. Yes, mamma, and I have given him his. That is, all except his kisses, and I gave him back only two of those.

"The first man that made a declaration of love to me said that if I did not marry him he would shoot himself before my eyes."

"Good Heavens, the man was crazy. Why did you not have a watch put over him?"

"I did. I married him."

"Bridget," said the lady, "you sleep too much."

"Faith, ma'am," retorted Bridget, "ye're misthaken. 'Tis not thot Oi slape too much, but Oi slape very slow, ma'am."—Philadelphia Press.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

"What did your father say when he saw the broken pipe?"

"But, mamma, you won't let me use swear words."

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

When you neglect the poultry you pay for the privilege.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

The real value of time is its mechanical action upon the soil.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

When marketing your eggs try to have them of uniform size.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

After using Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. Joseph Stewart, Grand Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Breeding without liberal feeding is sure to bring disappointment.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.

To secure good milk the cows must have good water and good food.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Why, I had an idea that she thought you were the only pebble on the beach."

"Maybe that was the reason she threw me."—Brooklyn Life.

"Paw."

"Well?"

"What's the difference between a professional golfer and an amateur."

"Oh, the professional gets paid for his blame foolishness."—Atlanta Constitution.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25, 1900.

QUERIES.

1529. OLNEY. MARSH. MARCH—Wanted, the ancestry of Elizabeth Marsh, who married Thomas Olney, July 3, 1660. Was this Elizabeth the daughter of John and Susanna (Skelton) Marsh, who was born 1616, in Salem, Mass.? Early records of the town of Providence, R. I., Vol. II, page 126, say "Thomas Olney Junr. hath this day declared his intention and marriage with Elizabeth March of Newport, in Road Island it being the first tyme of publishing." Again on page 128, "it being the second tyme of publishing." Who were the parents of this Elizabeth March?—M. L. L.

1530. GARDNER. SUNDERLAND—Ancestry wanted of Nathaniel Gardner, born at South Kingstown, R. I., March 17, 1739, married May 18, 1760, Eunice Sunderland?—F. W. A.

1531. KNOWLES—Who were the ancestors of Daniel and Sarah (——) Knowles, probably of North or South Kingstown, R. I.? Would like the maiden name of Sarah. When were they married?—B. B.

1532. BAILEY. SABLE—Who were the parents of Abigail Bailey, and of Betsey Sables, who were respectively the first and second wives of Seth Bradford of Gamaliel?—A. L.

1533. VICKERY—What was the ancestry of Joseph Vickery, who married Mercy Lindsay, of Captain David, in 1756? Did this Joseph Vickery serve in the Revolutionary War?—F. S.

1534. TEW. HAMMETT. BEEBE—To what branch of the Tew family did Sarah Tew belong, who married William Holt, of Newport, R. I., in 1768? William Holt was born in 1744, son of Benjamin and Jane (Hammett) Holt. Who were the parents of Jane Hammett? The parents of William Holt were Benjamin and Sarah (Beebe) Holt. Who was Sarah Beebe?—F. S.

1535. HALL. MACOMBER—Who were the parents of Charles Hall who married —— Macomber, probably of Portsmouth, R. I.? Were they J. Bailey Hall and Sarah Barker? If so, who were the parents of Sarah Barker? What was the Christian name of —— Macomber, and who were her ancestors?—M. G.

1536. LUTHER. CRANSHAW—Who were the ancestors of Wheaton Luther and Hannah Cranshaw? When were they married, and who can give me a list of their children? Did they have a daughter Eliza Luther, who was married in 1810?—M. G.

1537. CHILDS—Jonathan and Frances Childs had a daughter Mary, born December 3, 1743. Whom did she marry, and who were her children? What was the maiden name of Frances Childs? When was she married to Jonathan? Her other children were Joseph, Jonathan, Patience, Rebecca. Whom did Jonathan, Patience and Rebecca marry?—A. T.

1538. GARDINER—Who were the parents of Captain Benoni Gardiner, and Sarah ——, his wife? They were both buried at Newport, R. I. Benoni died January 25, 1758, aged 62 years. Sarah died June 10, 1770, aged 74 years. They had a daughter Mary Gardiner, who died September 20, 1786.—K. M. S.

1539. FOWLER—What was the parentage of Samuel Fowler, of Newport, R. I., born November 5, 1718, died September 20, 1786, married, September 6, 1753, Mary Gardiner, daughter of Captain Benoni and Sarah (——) Gardiner? Was Benjamin Fowler the father of Samuel?—K. M. S.

1540. DURFEE—Robert Durfee married Amey Burroughs, daughter of Ezekiel, of Newport, R. I. She was born August 25, 1727, at Newport, and in 1762 was a widow, marrying Charles Easterbrooks. Would like to learn the parentage of Robert Durfee.—K. M. S.

1541. MOORE—Benjamin Moore, of Newtown, N. Y., son of Joseph, married Mary Hart, of New Jersey. She died December 5, 1789, and he died June 5, 1792, in his 76th year. Who were the parents of this Mary (Hart) Moore?—J. S.

1542. BETTS—Richard Betts, son of Thomas, was born July 7, 1685, married, August 19, 1709, Jemima ——. What was her ancestry? She died January 18, 1761, and I think he died later.—J. S.

1543. BURROUGHS—Who was the wife of Ezekiel Burroughs, a prominent merchant of Newport, R. I., and what were the dates of his birth, marriage and death? Was he the same Ezekiel Burroughs, of Bristol, R. I., and afterward of Newport, born May 5, 1694, of James and Ann (——) Burroughs?—K. M. S.

1544. HAMMETT. ROADES—John Hammett, born at Newport, R. I., October 10, 1705, died December 25, 1752, married at Warwick, R. I., December 25, 1752, Dorothy Roades, of Malachi and Dorothy (Whipple) Rhodes. Did John and Dorothy (Roades) Hammett have a daughter or a granddaughter Dolly or Mary who married a Jencks?—K. M. S.

1545. FREEBORN—Ruth Wanton Freeborn, born December 12, 1749, married November 21, 1769, Thomas Earle, of Oliver and Ruth Hall Earle. Her father's name was Noel Freeborn. Was he the Noel Freeborn, born February 11, 1727, died before 1769, and was his wife Philia ——? If so, what was her parentage? Was Noel the son of Gideon and Ruth (——), Gideon born October 20, 1693?—F. N. S.

1546. SISSON—George Sisson, of George, married Eleanor Earle, of Thomas, November 22, 1795. Who were his parents? Were they George and Anne (Shearman) Sisson? F. N. S.

1547. WAITE—Thomas and Sarah (——) Waite, had a daughter Mary, who married John Earle, February 27, 1701. Who was Sarah ——?—F. N. S.

1548. MILLER. CORNELL—Wanted, information as to the ancestry of Ruth Cornell, of Portsmouth, R. I., who married John Miller, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They had six children, one of whom married a Mr. Bull, and one married J. B. Gilpin, H. B. M., Consul for the State of Rhode Island.—J. C.

1549. CORNELL. THOMAS. REED—Wanted information as to Dinah Cornell, who died in Newport, R. I., 1808, aged 101, widow of Thomas Cornell. Was she his second wife? Was his first wife Alice, widow of Ephraim Thomas? And was Thomas Cornell who married Alice Thomas the same as Thomas, the father of Mary Cornell, of Newport, R. I., born 1773 died 1816, and who married Joseph Read? J. C.

1550. COOK—Nathan Bowen and Hannah Cook, married by John Bowen, Justice, November 11, 1762. See Vital Statistics of Rhode Island, Volume 4, page 10. Is the above mentioned Hannah a daughter of John and Martha Cook, who had Elizabeth, Bathsheba, Pardon, Caleb, Rebecca, Hannah, Paul and Bennett? If so, can any one give me maiden name of wife Hannah, and dates of birth of children?—M N.

ANSWERS.

1385. COLVIN. DYER.—John Lapham, born 1635, died 1710, married, 4-10-1673, Mary Mann, daughter of William and Frances (Hopkins) Mann. Had Mary, born 10-6-1688, married first Charles Dyer, 8-26-1709; 2nd John Colvin, 11-21-1734.—P. L. P.

WANTON.—Thomas Richardson married Mary Wanton, 8-14-1729.—P. L. P.

1443. HOLMES—Obadiah Holmes, born 1607, died 10-15-1682, married Catherine——, died after 1652, and had Jonathan, died 1713, married Sarah Borden, daughter of Richard and Joan Borden. Sarah Borden was born 5-1644, died after 1705. They had Martha, born 1675, died 3-10-1729, married 5 3-1692, Philip Tillinghast.—P. L. P.

1478. TIMBERLAKE. MUMFORD.—Stephen Mumford, born 1666, died 6-7-1731, was the son of Stephen, born 1639, died 7-1707, and Ann, born 1635, died 6-22-1698. Henry Timberlake married ——, died 9-10-1705, and had William², died 1678, married Mary——. They had Mary³, born 1672, died 9-2-1715, married Stephen Mumford.—P. L. P.

1479. LOW.—The children of Samuel Low were Samuel, born 3-29-1701, died 1719; Anne; Rachel.—P. L. P.

1482. PECK.—Since answering the query of N. N. B. I have ascertained that Joseph Peck bap. 8-23-1623, married Hannah——.—P. L. P.

1487. MANTON.—Edward Manton was married to Tabitha Millard 10-8-1752, by Japez Bowen, Assistant.—P. L. P.

1441. BAILEY.—John Bailey, son of William Bailey, died 1676, and Grace Parsons, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Parsons, married Sutton——. He died 1736. Their children were as follows:- Sarah, born 2-27-1681; William, born 1684; John; Thomas, born 1690; Abigail, born 1693; Samuel; Mary; Ruth.—P. L. P.

1506. PRATT.—On page 107 of "Phinehas Pratt and Some of his Descendants," is the marriage record of John and Margaret (Maverick) Pratt, with the following children: Margaret, born March 1, 1694; Abigail, born May 17, 1696; Mary, born August 22, 1698; Elizabeth, born August 21, 1700.

And this note, "It seems probable that this John was son of John and grandson of Phinehas." The Genealogy of John Pratt's family, published within a couple of years, does not give the marriage of any John to Sarah Drowne (query 1503.) This John was of Hartford, Conn.—F. S. W.

1502. ALLEN. BULL.—In answer to query 1502 P. L. P. quotes Mr. Austin's Genealogical Dictionary as authority for the statement that Henry Bull had a daughter who married an Allen, having two children, Christopher and Elizabeth. I think the statement in the Dictionary was based on the deed in which Henry Bull mentioned his "grandson Christopher Allen and granddaughter Elizabeth Allen." There is now little doubt about this, and if some one could throw a little light on it, it would be gladly received by many. The deed of Henry Bull was "signed, sealed and delivered" "unto Christopher Allen this 29th day of November, 1688." It was dated November 27, 1688, recorded November 13, 1692. In it he deeded lands in Little Compton, Rhode Island, to "my grandson Christopher Allen and my granddaughter Elizabeth Allen." They are named in that way three times in the deed. Once they are spoken of as "my said grandson Christopher Allen and granddaughter Elizabeth Allen of Little Compton." Now Elizabeth Allen, the sister of Christopher of Little Compton, married January 15, 1671, Nathaniel Tompkins, and if she had been a wife for seventeen years, is it not probable that Henry Bull would have given her marriage name, Tompkins? It seems as if he could not have meant the brother and sister. Christopher Allen married Elizabeth Seyouche, of Little Compton, R. I. Could she have been the Elizabeth Allen referred to? If so, was she the granddaughter of Henry Bull, and Christopher the grandson only by marriage? On the other hand, it may be that Christopher was his grandson, and his wife spoken of as the granddaughter. They were married in 1687, a year before the deed was dated. How she could have been the grandchild of Henry Bull would be learned if we could find the names of the parents of Elizabeth (Seyouche) Allen. Can any one do this?—E. M. T.

1513. CORNELL. MOSHER. Hannah Mosher was the daughter of Rev. Hugh Mosher and Rebecca Herndell. In a deed dated 1707 he (Rev. Hugh Mosher) gives property to his daughter, Hannah Cornell, wife of Stephen Cornell. Also in a deed dated May 28, 1713, he gives land "joining that of my daughter, Hannah Cornell." See proprietory records of Dartmouth, Mass.—J. C.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simeon Hazard has rented to James E. Mathewson, for A. J. Shippee, the lower half of his house, No. 15 Clinton avenue.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Wm. H. Gardner to Charles J. Mauran, a lot of land in Jamestown, Conanicut Island, containing 6,750 feet, thus bounded: northerly by land of E. G. Littlefield, easterly by land of N. S. Littlefield, southerly by land of Walter D. Watson and westerly by Clinton avenue. The lot has stable and coach house built on it.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for Wm. T. Swinburne, Henry H. Swinburne, Virginia S. Brownell, Harriet S. Hale and George K. Swinburne their property, situated No 134 on the easterly side of Bellevue avenue and extending through to State Street and containing about 19,000 square feet of land, to Joseph Hahe.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for John H. Glover his property, on Beacon Hill and Helena Roads, known as "Belvoir," and containing about nine acres of land and large stone villa and stables (at present occupied by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.), together with Dorshimer lot so called, adjoining "Belvoir" on the south and containing about nine acres and the north lot, so called, adjoining on the north and containing about eight acres; also the Mound lot, so called, on the northerly side of Beacon Hill Road, containing about four acres, being a total of from thirty to thirty-one acres, to J. Edward Addicks.

"Belvoir" was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, and has been one of the favorite houses in Newport, having been occupied during different seasons by ex-Mayor Hewitt, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joel B. Wolfe and others.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Daniel B. Fitts all the property at Nos. 344, 346 and 348 Thames street, now occupied by J. A. & H. H. Barker and T. J. L. and other tenants, together with the land appurtenant thereto, to Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr.

David H. Weeden, clerk in the Providence postoffice for many years, is spending his vacation in this city.

Colonial Life Among the Puritans.

An entertainment for Patriotic and Historical Societies. A talk on the manners and social customs of our forbears. Attractive colored dissolving views of ancient Windsor, Conn., showing old mansions and country scenes, accompanied by old time melodies, enliven the subject. At St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, Trinity Parish, New York City, it was received with many expressions of delight. It has been given before the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, Order of Founders and Patriots, New York City Chapter D. A. R., Sherrys, Fifth Avenue and 44th street, New York City, and before the Society of Mayflower Descendants at Delmonico's. Arrangements for its production should be made at once for the fall and winter circuit.

A tour through the East in November and December, and through the West in January and February is contemplated. Address the editor of The Spirit of '76 Room 125 Tribune Building, New York City.

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York.

New York, May 23d, 1900.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,
Proprietor of the Spirit of '76.

DEAR SIR: At the regular semi-annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants held at Delmonico's last evening it was "Resolved, That the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish for the interesting illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,
JEREMIAH RICHARDS,
Secretary.
No. 83-87 Grand Street.

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Crests and Coats of Arms,
for
Stationery, Book Marks & Framing,
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FOR SALE.—Four new young milch cows. Apply to
E. D. BROWNING,
8-18 Narragansett Pier, R. I.

WANTED—Situation by a man who has had experience in bookkeeping. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B., Mercury Office, Newport, R. I. 6-16-tf.

LOOKING FOR HER GLASSES.

There is nothing an elderly person, who must rely upon artificial aid for good vision, so enjoys, as good glasses.

By "Good Glasses" we do not mean expensive frames, nor elaborate mountings, but do mean a finely ground lens, a lens refracting each and every atom of light accurately, and fitted by a competent optician, from scientific measurement, made in a scientific way.

The one who has relied upon cheaply fitting sight destroyers, sold by stores, peddlers, and incompetents—glasses which give the greatest relief when lost, is the person who will evince the most appreciation of those we fit, after an accurate measurement of the eye and defect.

Examination Free.

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JEWELERS and OPTICIANS,
162 THAMES STREET,
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Prescriptions filled, frames repaired, and broken lenses replaced.

Election of Officers.

Redwood Library.

At the recent annual meeting of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum the following officers were elected:

President—Henry G. Marquand.
Vice President—Arthur B. Emmons.
Directors—Robert S. Barker, Louis B. McCagg, Daniel B. Fearing, William P. Sheffield, Theodore K. Gibbs, William P. Sheffield, Jr., George Gordon King, Frederick Tompkins, Stephen B. Luce, Charles E. Hammett, Jr., G. Norman Weaver, W. Watts Sherman, J. Fred Pierson.
Secretary—Charles E. Hammett, Jr.
Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham.
Librarian—Richard Bliss.

Newport County Club.

The Newport Country Club has elected the following officers:

President—Mr. James Stillman.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Thomas P. Peckham.
Executive Committee—Messrs. James Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor and Theodore K. Gibbs.

The engagement is announced of Miss Isabel Goodrich Stillman, daughter of Mr. James Stillman, to Mr. Percy Avery Rockefeller, son of Mr. William Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company.

Jamestown.

Monday Mr. C. F. Frasch's horse ran away on the Dumpling road. The animal was attached to a delivery wagon and was being driven by Master William F. Brooks. The boy was thrown out and one of the wheels passed over him. The horse then made his way for town, being stopped near the Yacht Club by Master Montgomery Gibson. Young Brooks was well shaken up, but escaped serious injury. The wagon was much damaged.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS.

The Massachusetts Republican state committee has issued a call for the convention to be held at Boston, Oct. 4. The caucuses are called for Sept. 24 and 25, to choose delegates to all conventions.

The socialist labor party organized at Lowell Mass., at informal caucuses. It is proposed to nominate regular tickets. A Lawrence man will be supported for congress.

Miss Anna C. Allen, principal of the oral department of the state school for the deaf at Fulton, Mo., died at her summer home at North Ferrington, Vt. She was 50 years old.

Albert Dailey was drown at Clinton, Mass.

Salvatore Dedmonti, a bootblack, aged 13, fell down an elevator well at Boston, and was instantly killed.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment association held the 39th annual reunion at Gardner, Mass., with 93 members present. Ten companies were represented at the meeting.

At the opening of the grand circuit meeting at the Readville, Mass., track, the Blue Hill stake event was won by Annie Burns, owned in Rushville, Ind.

Miss Amy Graves, aged 29, a popular young lady of Hudson, Mass., committed suicide by drowning. She was taken sick last December with the grip from which she never recovered, and it badly affected her mind.

A freight wreck on the Boston and Albany railroad, about three miles west of Springfield, Mass., blocked both tracks for hours. A freight separated and came together again, wrecking five cars and scattering the debris over both tracks.

George C. Lodge, son of Senator Lodge, and Miss Matilda F. Davis, daughter of Judge Davis of the court of claims, Washington, were quietly married at Boston.

David T. Durfee, 55 years old, and unmarried, committed suicide at Pawtucket, R. I., by hanging.

Miss Sarah H. Foster, 74 years old, was struck by a trolley car at Portsmouth, N. H., and received injuries from which she died.

During an unusually severe electric storm at Fall River, Mass., the plant of the Sanford Spinning company was struck by a bolt of lightning. Damage of $500 was sustained.

John P. Devine, a farm hand, was drowned in a pond near his home in Jamesville, Mass. While watering horses, he was seized with a fit and fell into the water and drowned before assistance could reach him.

While addressing a meeting of Italians at New Haven on the assassination of King Humbert, Alphonso Larricca of New York suffered a stroke of paralysis, caused by the rupture of a blood vessel. He is not expected to recover.

Melvin Adams, 24 years old, used arsenic with fatal effect at Townsend, Mass.

The postoffice department has ordered the establishment of rural free delivery service on Sept. 1 at Naugatuck, Conn.

After a contest in the Boston school board that has lasted for several months, Edwin P. Seaver was re-elected superintendent of schools.

Undertakers from all parts of Massachusetts met at Boston and formed the Massachusetts Undertakers' association.

The valuable historical library of the late George L. Balcom was sold at Claremont, N. H., for $5200. C. F. Libbie of Boston secured the collection.

Fire at Boston caused a loss of $150,000, chiefly to Timothy Gay & Co., wholesale grocers.

George B. Osborne, aged 19, of Newton, Mass., was drowned while bathing.

Boston police took into custody "Big John" McClaire, who is wanted for the shooting of two men at Dover, N. H.

Abijah W. Goddard died at Brookline, Mass., aged 77. He had held many town and other offices.

The members of the Arlington, Mass., Baptist society, whose church building was burned a few weeks ago, have decided to use the old site and to erect a

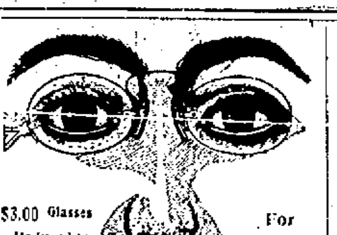
John Wheeler, an employe of the Brigham Milk company of Boston, was run over by an express train at Cordaville, Mass., and killed.

Corcoran Has Skipped.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 24.—Frank Corcoran, the local manager of a stock broker's office, left this place a week ago, and his present whereabouts are unknown. Corcoran's financial relations with his employers and with the office customers are not definitely known. He was indicted in June for keeping a "bucket shop," and the case is now pending in the supreme court. He was under bail of $1000.

Sanderson Academy's Celebration.

Ashfield, Mass., Aug. 24.—The 22nd annual dinner of the Sanderson academy proved one of the most interesting ever held in the history of the famous New England educational and literary institution. Professor Norton of Harvard presided, and addresses were made by Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn, Professor Royce of Harvard, President Hall of Clark university, Worcester, and Richard H. Dana of Cambridge.



$3.00 Glasses Reduced to $1.00 For 15 Days.

Metropolitan Optical Co. of New York,
EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS.

To advertise our new store we have reduced the price of our regular $3 eyeglasses and spectacles to $1, this offer for 15 days. For the next 15 days we will examine eyes free of charge, with the famous optometre of Dr. Burrow of Konigsberg, Prussia. When we say examine eyes free we mean a thorough and accurate examination of each eye separately, and satisfaction guaranteed.

There is no need of getting your glasses of watch cleaners or jewelry repairers when you can get them from an eyesight specialist that does nothing but fit eyes.

No matter how much your vision is impaired or how many oculists have given your case up, we will guarantee to improve your vision, providing there is any vision left.

Astigmatism and all errors of refraction scientifically corrected. If you are troubled with headache or your vision blurs, if you see double objects, if you are nervous and forgetful you should be sure to call at our store and have your eyes thoroughly and accurately examined. Remember this offer for 15 days. We are going to sell our regular $3 eyeglasses and spectacles for $1. They are the best quality lenses that are manufactured. It is no need of paying fancy prices for glasses when you can get them as above stated.

We sell all solid gold and gold filled eyeglasses and spectacles at one half the regular prices; also fill all prescriptions at same rates. We make very low prices for repairing frames and replacing broken lenses.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

METROPOLITAN OPTICAL CO.

146 Thames St., Opposite Boston Store,
8-5-4m. Newport, R. I.

The Newport Casino.

The National
Lawn Tennis
Tournament

Will Commence Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Play will be called very morning at 10:30.

The principal matches will be played every day on Championship Court, in front of GRAND STAND.

Season tickets for the grand stand on sale at Casino office on and after August 7.
8-11 JOSEPH BARRETT, Supt.

Furnished Cottages
on various parts of the Island
FOR RENT.
Apply to H. S. MILLIKIN,
6-30-tf Block Island, R. I.

SHAVED
CEDAR SHINGLES.
The best Shingle in the Market
FOR ROOFS.
FOR SALE BY
Swinburne, Peckham & Co.

THE DUCK COVE FARM

OFFERS its services to ship fresh vegetables and farm meats for 1901, by express, to families residing in Newport. The farm comprises 240 acres, three-quarters of a mile south of Wickford Landing and has one and a half miles of bay front. The trolley road crosses west side of farm about three-quarters of a mile from the shore and proceeds to Providence and the Pier.

The farm was possessed by Judge Pitman of Providence, who entertained Supreme Court Judges of Washington, and is now in possession of his grandson, Joseph Pitman Earle, who has held it for twenty years.

Some shore sites are for sale. The farm has three dwelling houses, two farm houses, one greenhouse, cottage, barn, stable, hen houses, commercial greenhouse, ice houses. It surrounds Duck Cove about ten acres in extent; is well wooded with oak and walnut. Correspondence solicited. 8-18-3w

Official Notice.

PLACARDS giving particulars of the new laws regarding the Protection of Birds can now be obtained at my office, 124 Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I. Gunners, dealers, marketmen, shippers, carriers, and all others interested can procure these placards by calling or sending for them.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Bird Commissioner for Newport County,
State of Rhode Island.
Newport, 30th July, 1900. 8-18-2w.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, May 28th, A. D. 1900.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 18[illegible]2 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport on the [illegible]th day of May, A. D. 1900, and returnable to the said Court August [illegible]th A. D. 1900, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1900, in favor of Peleg D. Humphrey of Tiverton, plaintiff, and against Wattie A. Wesley of said Tiverton, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock p. m. levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Wattie A. Wesley, had on the 9th day of April A. D. 1900, at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said Town of Tiverton in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwesterly corner of said tract in the easterly line of the Main Road leading from the Stone Bridge to Little Compton four hundred and four feet and eight inches (404 ft. 8 in.), from the northerly corner of land of Jane H. Nickerson, thence southeasterly in line of said Road two hundred and ninety-two feet and two inches ([illegible] 2 in.), to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence easterly in a line parallel with the northerly line of land of Jane H. Nickerson, to a point in continuation of the easterly line of land of Jane H. Nickerson, which point is the southeasterly corner of said lot, thence northerly in continuation of the easterly line of said Nickerson land one hundred and forty two feet and six inches ([illegible] 6 in.) to a bolt in the rock, thence westerly, one hundred and twenty-five feet (125 ft.) to a bolt in the rock, thence northerly, sixty-two feet (62 ft.) to a bolt in the rock, thence westerly, one hundred and sixty-eight feet ([illegible]) to a bolt in the rock, thence inclining more towards the north and in the general direction of an old wall ninety-six feet (96 [illegible]) to the point of beginning and containing about one and one-fourth acres, more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described, being the property conveyed to the said defendant, Wattie A. Wesley, by Margie F. Smith and William Smith by deed recorded in Land Evidence of said Town of Tiverton in Book 41, pages 551, 555, 556

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

HUGH N. GIFFORD,
8-11-4w Deputy Sheriff.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
August 20, A. D. 1900.

SARAH H. DEBLOIS, widow, presents to this court her petition, in writing, praying that she or some other suitable person, may be appointed administratrix on the estate of her late husband,

HENRY D. DEBLOIS, JUNIOR,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the seventeenth day of September next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
8-25. Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.,
August 20, A. D. 1900.

HARRIET F. BROWNELL, the Administratrix on the estate of

WARREN MOWRY BROWNELL,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this court her first and final account therewith for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the seventeenth day of September next, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
8-25 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed on the estate of WILLIAM CHASE, late of said Middletown, deceased; that he has given bond to said Court as required, and is now duly qualified to act as such Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said William Chase are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Administrator de bonis non with will annexed.
Middletown, R. I., August 25, 1900.—8-25.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he is appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MARY C. CHASE, widow, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, which will has been proved and admitted to record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown, and that he is now qualified to receive demands against her estate. All persons having claims against the estate of said Mary C. Chase are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Executor.
Middletown, R. I., August 25, 1900.—8-25.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administratrix on the estate of her former husband, HERBERT BARKER, late of said Middletown, deceased, that she has given bond to said Court as required, and is now duly qualified to act as such Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of said Herbert Barker, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

CORNELIA A. BARKER,
Administratrix.
Middletown, R. I., August 25, 1900.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., administrator on the estate of NANCY HALL, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to it, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,
Administrator.
Providence, R. I., August 15, 1900.—8-18

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 6th day of August A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Elizabeth C. Cotton and Mary E. Cotton presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

WILLIAM H. COTTON,

late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Elizabeth C. Cotton, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 27th day of August A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
8-11 Probate Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, Sc.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, July 25, A. D. 1900.

WHEREAS, Margaret Duggan of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between Margaret Duggan and Robert Duggan, now in parts to the said Margaret Duggan unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Robert Duggan to appear, if he shall see fit, at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1900, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,
7-28-6w. Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, Sc.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, July 27, A. D. 1900.

WHEREAS, Herbert C. Almy, of the town of Tiverton in the County and State aforesaid has filed his petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between said Herbert C. Almy and Frances C. Almy, now in parts to the said Herbert C. Almy unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Frances C. Almy to appear, if she shall see fit at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1900, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,
7-28-6w. Clerk.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, Sc.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, Newport, July 25 A. D. 1900.

WHEREAS, Alice Rouse Ledger of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid has filed her petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between Alice Rouse Ledger and George Ledger now in parts to the said Alice unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said George Ledger to appear, if he shall see fit at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the third Monday of September A. D. 1900, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,
7-28-6w. Clerk.

FOR SALE.
A First-Class Thrashing Machine
AT JAMESTOWN, R. I.,

Only used one month, both thrasher and power mounted on wheels ready to be used, including all belts and main driving belt, canvas sail, wrenches and oil cans, jack for raising and lowering power; also bridge for horses to walk in and out on, two measures for weighing grain, etc. Enquire of CHARLES E. ASH, fish market, Ferry wharf, Newport, or B. B. ASH, owner, 98 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8-5-tf